FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT APPROVE BREZHNEV'S VIENNA SUMMIT

LD211742 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

["In Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Council of Ministers of the USSR on the Results of the Meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR With President Jimmy Carter of the United States."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Council of Ministers of the USSR, having discussed the results of the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with President Jimmy Carter of the United States, held in Vienna on June 15-18, approved wholly and completely the activities of the Soviet delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, expresses profound satisfaction with the results achieved at the meeting, and primarily with the signing of the Treaty Betwen the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, the protocol to the treaty and other associated documents, and also the joint Soviet-American communique.

Agreement on these questions became possible as a result of the long and strenuous work of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Council of Ministers of the USSR and due to the personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the preparation and holding of the meeting, to the cause of consolidating world peace, curbing the arms race, developing mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

The Vienna meeting marks an important step forward along the road of improving Soviet-American relations and the entire international political climate. Complete implementation of the documents signed in Vienna will open up new possibilities for stopping the build-up of nuclear missile arsenals, ensure their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation.

Solution of this task would be a new stage in arresting the nuclear arms race and would pave the way to a substantial reduction of armaments and realisation of the supreme goal: complete discontinuation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and liquidation of their stockpiles.

The new treaty is based on the principle of equality and equal security and constitutes a fair balance of the interests of the USSR and the United States. No departures from it can be regarded as permissible. The Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill to the end the assumed commitments and proceeds from the premise that the other side will approach the question likewise. This will allow to begin shortly the next stage of strategic arms limitation talks.

Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter also had a useful exchange of views on questions that are the subject of further ongoing multilateral and Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of armaments and disarmament.

Implementation of the provisions of the SALT II treaty is called upon to stimulate an early successful conclusion of these talks.

During the meeting, a frank comparison was made of the positions of the USSR and the USA on key issues of the present-day international situation, including also on problems where these positions differ. Exchange of opinion on these questions is useful.

The fact that both sides resolutely came out in favour of further deepening detente is being positively assessed in the Soviet Union. Also of much importance is the consent of the sides that the positive changes, which have taken place in the situation on the European Continent and are reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, need strengthening and developing through steps aimed at supplementing political detente by military detente. In this context, the Soviet Union attaches much importance to necessary progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Soviet Union regards it as its duty to continue conducting a consistent and relentless struggle against the arms race, for the reduction and discontinuance of the manufacture of all types of arms, for further relaxation of international tension, for lasting peace throughout the world.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR believe that the Vienna meeting is opening up possibilities for more consistent widening of the areas of Soviet-American cooperation on the principled foundation of full equality, equal security, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. According with the vital interests of the peoples both of the USSR and the USA, such cooperation makes international peace more lasting.

Leonid Brezhnev's Vienna meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and its results aroused extensive positive comments throughout the world. This shows once again that Soviet-American agreements, facilitating limitation of the arms race, consolidation of international detente and strengthening of peace, accord with the interests of all countries, all mankind. The results of the meeting are being approved by the broad mass of the people, by realistic statesmen.

The Soviet people, wholeheartedly supporting the policy of peace, carried through by our party and the Soviet states, positively assess the results produced during the Vienna meeting. The successes of this policy give Soviet people renewed strength and energy in accomplishing the great tasks of communist construction.

GROMYKO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SUMMIT, SALT TREATY

LD250830 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today held a press conference here for Soviet and foreign newsmen. It was devoted to the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the conclusion of the SALT II treaty.

ZORIN GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF VIENNA SUMMIT OUTCOME

LD240213 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today our commentator Valentin Zorin speaks about his impressions of the Vienna Soviet-American summit. He writes:

I've just returned from Vienna, where I was during the Soviet-American summit meeting. My impressions are numerous and probably some time will be needed in order to fully assess the significance of what has taken place. Today I simply want to share with you some of my thoughts in conjunction with this important event.

During the last day of the Vienna meeting I had a talk with the U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance, who called the American-Soviet meeting an event of historic significance. I have known Mr Vance for a long time and know that he is reserved and not inclined to rapturous exaggeration. This gives more weight to his words about the historical significance of the event that took place in the Austrian capital at the end of last week and the beginning of this week. When I asked Mr Vance why he considered the Vienna meeting to be so important, he replied that in his view it was not simply a question of one agreement, although important, and it was not the exchange of opinions of the two leaders on basic questions of world politics, but the point was that Vienna laid the foundation for the further advancement of American-Soviet relations in a favorable direction.

In my view this assessment by the American secretary of state is not an exaggeration in the least. Some of my listeners may think that this optimism is somewhat premature since the SALT II treaty has to be ratified by the American Senate, which is no simple process and today it is difficult to predict the outcome. I would like to share some of my thoughts in this connection. Indeed opposition in the Senate to the SALT II treaty does exist: A number of senators guided by different considerations, sometimes far from the true concern for the interests and security of the United States, are coming out against the ratification of this treaty. But besides these objective stands or certain interests of these or those responsible or irresponsible persons there exists what I would call the objective logic of the historic process.

In one of his speeches during the Vienna meeting Leonid Brezhnev uttered a profound and true thought. He said both our countries, both our nations live on one and the same planet and irrespective of whether we like or dislike the systems existing in each of our countries, we cannot push one another off the face of the planet. The policy of peaceful coexistence is nobody's whim: It's not the personal wish of this or that statesman, but it's an objective necessity in an age when mankind possesses apocalyptic possibilities for self-destruction. How petty, secondary and unimportant are the arguments of those people who today are putting obstacles in the way of easing international tensions, compared with the enormous task facing mankind today to do everything to prevent the achievements of man from leading to the disappearance of civilization. What took place in Vienna a few days ago is directly connected with the achievement of this objective.

Of course the path to this objective is long and difficult. It's strewn with obstacles by people who place their personal selfish interests and profits from every new military program above common sense and the interests of all nations, including their own. However, objective political reality in the final analysis makes itself felt.

When I was present in the white and gold ceremonial hall at Vienna's Hofburg Castle during the signing of the SALT II treaty by President Brezhnev and President Carter I recalled that 7 years have been needed to conclude the work started in Vladivostok. I had the pleasure of witnessing the Vladivostok meeting of President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev. Frankly speaking, in those days we thought that the signing of SALT II was not far off. Unfortunately we were wrong. At first there was the pressure exerted by the American hawks on President Ford during his 1976 election campaign, and then there was the wavering of the new American administration which was subjected to similar pressure. And this postponed the completion of the SALT II treaty for a long time. But despite all the difficulties, doubts and opposition, the treaty was signed this week by the leaders of our two countries.

This exemplifies what I've been talking about: That the objective demands of our time have proven stronger than the prejudices and the political gains of those gentlemen who either are incapable of seeing or cannot see further than their noses. I believe the most important thing about the Vienna meeting was that it took place. At the meeting the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union demonstrated an understanding of the need of joint searches for mutually acceptable solutions of thorny problems. This understanding reflects precisely those objective laws of which I have spoken.

The American Senate apparently faces sharp debates on the ratification of the SALT II treaty and I would like to hope that during the course of this debate that finally commonsense will prevail, that wisdom and a feeling of responsibility for the destiny of nations will take the upper hand. Otherwise still more time will be lost than during the period between Vladivostok and Vienna. But in the long run--and this I'm quite certain--what was achieved in Vienna will be further developed for the simple reason that mankind has no other choice. One cannot indeed consider as sensible and acceptable the alternative to the policy of easing tensions, the prospect of a stepping up of the arms race which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear rocket catastrophe.

Judging from American press reports, the commonsense of the American people is superior to that of some of their representatives in the U.S. Senate. This is graphically demonstrated by the results of all the opinion polls--and after all even the most hardline politicians who are now coming out against ratifying the treaty signed in Vienna, or are proposing different amendments to it trying to torpedo the treaty, will be forced to take into account objective reality irrespective of their personal wishes.

In connection with the attitude of the American and Soviet public toward the treaty I would like to describe one episode which took place at a press conference held on the second day of the Vienna talks. Replying to a question put by an American journalist, the representative of the Soviet delegation for press ties said he did not doubt that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet would ratify the treaty. Some of the Western journalists present in the hall were skeptical about this statement. The reason for this presumably was the democratic procedure in the United States which does not make the government confident that the SALT II treaty will be ratified, while in their view there is no democracy in the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet will vote the way it will be told to. This is the usual stereotype bourgeois propaganda, which also embroils those people who help to create this stereotype.

But in my view this example vividly comes out not in support but against that which in your country is considered to be democracy and vice versa.

It supports the true democracy of a socialist political system, indeed, what is the worth of democracy under which the vast majority of the people come out in favor of the policy of easing tensions, in favor of an improvement in American-Soviet relations and, in this case, for the ratification of the SALT II treaty while some politicians, who pretend to represent their nation, do not consider themselves bound to the will of their people and prefer to orientate themselves on the selfish interests of the leaders of the military industrial complex?

As regards the Soviet parliament, on the question of the SALT II treaty, its deputies will act in complete accordance with the wishes and will of their electorate. This does not mean that Soviet people are blind to certain drawbacks in the treaty, which is the result of a compromise in substance. The Soviet public considers it to be a step in a new direction, expecting that in the future other steps will be taken which will help to stop the devastating and dangerous arms race and will improve the relations between our countries.

The Vienna meeting, the path which has been long and difficult, is behind us. The men and women who cherish the cause of peace and security of the nations want, as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said, that it should indeed become the firm foundation for promoting American-Soviet relations.

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. RESPONSIBILITY TO RATIFY SALT II

LD230316 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

["News and Views" program; commentaries by Yuriy Yakovlev and military observer Col Aleksey Leontyev]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna between President Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter have been approved by the Soviet Union's top bodies: the Politburo of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government. Our commentator Yuriy Yakovlev writes on the subject:

The official statements from these bodies first of all contain a general assessment of the summit. It is summed up as an important step forward in improving Soviet-American relations and the entire international political climate. These two points are obviously connected. The Soviet Union has always been ready to enlarge the area of cooperation with the United States and certainly not at the expense of other countries' interests. We regard such cooperation as an important condition for consolidating universal peace on the basis of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, on the principles of complete equality, equal security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

This stand has now once again been reaffirmed by the top Soviet leadership. It regards as a positive fact the firm statements of both sides at the Vienna meeting in favour of deepening the process of relaxation in the world and specifically backing up political relaxation with relaxation in the military field. A big part is to be played in this by the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms and the related documents signed at the Hofburg Palace.

This viewpoint is shared by the statesmen of a great many countries and by the world public generally. Following SALT I, SALT II opens up new avenues for halting the dangerous build-up of nuclear missile arsenals and assuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. But these possibilities have yet to be translated into reality. This point too has been emphasised by the Soviet leadership and it has stressed the need for the documents signed in Vienna to be implemented in full.

This is a very timely warning. In the United States, SALT II has made the advocates of the munitions makers bristle. After failing to prevent the signing of the treaty, they now want to make use of the procedure for its ratification. By all sorts of amendments, they want to undermine the principle of equality and equal security and upset this fair balance of Soviet and American interests embodied in the treaty. No departures from it, the Soviet leadership has said, will be permissible. The Soviet Union is prepared to honor its obligations to the end on the assumption that this will also be the attitude of the other party. This would make it possible to start negotiations on SALT III at an early date.

The top Soviet bodies also make the point that this country intends to work for a complete halt to the production of nuclear weapons, the abolition of their stockpiles and the reduction and termination of the manufacture of all types of weapons.

Next we have a commentary by our military observer, Col Aleksey Leontyev:

Back in the 18th century, one Prussian monarch said in a moment of frankness: If our soldiers realized in the name of what we fight, it would be impossible to wage war. Nowadays, war would be the greatest calamity for all countries and peoples. Mankind has accumulated stocks of nuclear weapons sufficient to kill everything living on earth 15 times over. But profit-greedy military industrial monopolies in the West keep producing ever more destructive arms and ever more sophisticated lies to justify their activities. They need these lies for, to paraphrase the Prussian monarch, if people realized in the name of what the West is arming itself, it would be impossible to manufacture a single new missile or bomb. One of the most favorite and oldest of Western fabrications alleges Soviet military threats. Leonid Brezhnev referred to it in his speech in Vienna recently. Strangely enough, he said, the more the Soviet Union works toward promoting peaceful relations between countries, the more it presses with concrete proposals for limiting arms and lessening the danger of a new war, the more lies are circulated about our policy.

Allegations of Soviet military threats often crop up in statements by Western ministers, senators, generals and admirals. The Western press is painting the horrors of the war allegedly being prepared by the Russians, with a view to capturing West Europe, enslaving Africa and invading America. All these claims are lies of course, but they are malicious lies as Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, because they serve as justification and cover for actions really dangerous and potentially aggressive. They help to stimulate the arms race and military build-ups and serve to saturate the international atmosphere with the toxic fumes of fear, suspicion and enmity.

Efforts to this end continue even now, after the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna. That treaty crowns years of unflagging effort on the part of the Soviet Union and the peace forces in the United States to limit strategic arms and it does signify a major step in that direction. But the opponents of the easing of international tensions are ready with another lie. They claim that the treaty is disadvantageous to the United States because it gives the Soviet Union unilateral advantages. This country does not need any such advantages. It has never attacked anybody in its entire history, nor does it intend to. It is we who have been attacked and on more than one occasion. The last attack on us, 38 years ago, cost us 20 million lives. This was the price we paid for defending our own country and for saving Europe and the rest of the world from Nazi enslavement. No one in our country is interested in war or the arms race. As Leonid Brezhnev (?said), Soviet foreign policy has no loftier goal than to strengthen peace, lessen the threat of a new war and reduce the burden of arms shouldered by peoples.

33RD CEMA SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW 26 JUN

LD151953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On 26 June the 33rd meeting of CEMA will open in Moscow. In accordance with a mutually agreed understanding, the session will be held at the level of the heads of governments of the CEMA member countries.

Kosygin To Head Soviet Delegation

LD231930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The USSR delegation at the session of CEMA: The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have confirmed the USSR delegation at the 33d session of the CEMA meeting, the opening of which will take place on 26 June in Moscow.

The delegation comprises: Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who will head the delegation; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Baybakov, Kirillin and Martynov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Garbuzov and Patolichev, ministers of the USSR; Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Maltsev, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Delegations in Moscow

LD241750 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--The following delegations have arrived here to attend the 33rd meeting of the CMEA session:

Of Cuba, led by Politbureau member of the Communist Party CC, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers Carlos R. Rodriguez;

Of Laos, led by member of the Politbureau of the People's Revolutionary Party CC, First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Nouhak Phoumsavan;

Of Afghanistan, led by Politbureau member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party CC, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health Shah Wali;

Of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Politbureau member of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance 'Ali Nasir Muhammad;

Of Mozambique, led by member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO party CC responsible for economic policy, Minister of Planning Marcelino dos Santos;

Of Iraq, led by Deputy Minister of Trade Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah.

TASS VIEWS CEMA PROGRAMS FOR ENERGY COOPERATION

LD211058 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS commentator Ilya Maslennikov writes:

The socialist countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, are completing the elaboration of two more long-term target programs of mutual cooperation for increasing the output of manufactured consumer goods and developing transport services. Concretizing and furthering the provisions of the complex program for socialist economic integration, they are mapping out a concerted long-term strategy or cooperation among the states of the socialist community.

The long-term target programs of cooperation are a qualitatively new form of CMEA integrational efforts. The need for their elaboration was substantiated for the first time by the 25th CPSU Congress. In the report to the congress Leonid Brezhnev stressed the huge political importance of drawing up such programs as a new stage in strengthening the material foundations of the socialist community.

The first three long-term target programs of cooperation were approved by last year's 32nd session of the CMEA Council held in Bucharest at the level of heads of government of the member states. One of them is the program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials. It provides for such key measures as acceleration of the development of nuclear power-engineering, expansion of the output and better use of local resources of hard fuels, guaranteeing of the further development of joint power grids, solution of other fuel, raw material and energy problems. This long-term program provides, specifically, for the construction in the territories of CMEA countries of atomic power plants with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts.

The target program for the solution of fuel and energy problems is being carried out successfully. Two huge projects have been commissioned in the recent period alone--the "Soyuz" trunk gas pipeline with a capacity of 45,000 million cubic metres of gas a year and the 750-kilovolt electric power transmission lines from Vinnitsa in the USSR to Albertirsa in Hungary.

The long-term target program for cooperation in agriculture and food industry provides, primarily, for an intense development of grain production, output of livestock products, and also improvement of fodder supply. The CMEA countries are carrying out a set of measures to mechanize and chemicalize agricultural production, strengthen the material and technical basis of the food industry.

The target program in machine-building sets high rates for the production of modern types of equipment, machinery and instruments. The countries of the socialist community devote special attention to the development of specialisation and cooperation in different branches of machine-building as the basis for the development of other sectors of the national economy.

On the eve of the regular 33rd CMEA session, which will be held in Moscow at the end of June, elaboration is nearing completion of long-term target programs for cooperation to meet the rational requirements in manufactured consumer goods and development of transport ties among the CMEA countries. Thereby a new step has been made in deepening multilateral cooperation and improving integrational ties between the socialist states--members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, all-union radio commentator; with Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, NOVOSTI political observer; and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] Comrades, we are witness to a most important historical event--the signing of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons. It is not by chance that the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna continue to be at the center of the world public's attention at the moment and are being widely commented on by papers in all countries. In the commentaries of the foreign press it is underlined that the signing of the SALT II treaty is the most important act which has ever been undertaken in the name of curbing the nuclear arms race. It corresponds with the vitally important interests of not only the Soviet and American peoples but also with those of peoples all over the world.

## Significance of SALT II

As is well known, the struggle our party and the Soviet state waged for SALT II was not an easy one. In the United States and other NATO countries there have been and still are influential circles aspiring to return the world to the cold war and unrestrained military rivalry. Our party and the Soviet Government, guided by the foreign political program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, have been making enormous efforts in order that the talks on this problem, which are major importance not only for Soviet-U.S. relations but also for the preservation of peace in the entire world, should reach a successful conclusion.

State, political and public figures in many countries and foreign press organs have noted the outstanding personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in this enormous work in the name of the peaceful future of peoples. Thus, the British GUARDIAN, for example, wrote that the Soviet leader made a great impression on the U.S. participants in the talks with his efforts directed toward continuation of the process of limiting the arms race. The Vienna meeting signifies an important step forward along the road of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the entire international political climate. This is also recognized by many American papers. Thus, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the summit meeting laid the foundations for improving Soviet-U.S. relations in the political and economic spheres and adds that it will also help considerably to enliven the atmosphere of detente.

[Katin] Yes, the importance of this document and the meeting itself of the two great powers' leaders goes far beyond the limits of interstate relations between the USSR and the United States. In particular I would like to underline the, I would say, global significance of the Soviet-U.S. accords and their exceptionally positive influence on the entire international situation. In what is this expressed? The importance of the Vienna treaty lies primarily in the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have carried out a very important action in curbing the dangerous and expensive arms race. Our country and the United States have thereby demonstrated before the whole world their will to protect mankind from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They have also proved that they are capable of jointly resolving very complex and very delicate tasks.

[Lomeyko] Vladimir Konstantinovich, obviously this very fact of smoothing out relations between the USSR and the United States and their joint action in averting nuclear war and deepening detente will not proceed without affecting other countries and peoples, is that not so? After all, there are in the world quite a few acute situations fraught with the danger of exploding into conflict.

[Katin] That observation is correct. It is well-known that some Third World countries are in the mood to create their own nuclear forces and the governments of these countries have attentively followed the course of the Soviet-U.S. dialog on the question of limiting strategic weapons and listened closely to all its intonations. For this reason the conclusion of the SALT II treaty and the real prospect of working out SALT III will undoubtedly impede the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the planet. Incidentally, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter devoted particular attention in their talks to the problem of the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, something which found expression in the final joint communique.

This document effectively contains a call to all countries already possessing nuclear weapons to display restraint. I think that the very fact of voluntary limitation, reduction, and, finally, the curtailment of nuclear weapons production in the USSR and United States will exert influence on other tates, too. Indeed, why spend enormous sums on the creation of one's own nuclear forces if, in the final analysis, it is necessary to destroy them? Let us examine further the possible positive effects of the SALT II treaty on world developments. It seems to me that we should now expect the speeding-up of solutions to a whole series of other international problems. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech at the dinner honoring the U.S. President, the SALT II accord should serve as a stimulus to faster progress at the talks on other questions concerning limiting competition in the military sphere.

## Other Disarmament Issues

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Konstantinovich, it seems the impasse in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is already now becoming something of an anachronism, following the signing of the SALT II treaty. It is obvious that here, too, some sort of breakthrough from the standstill will take place. I have in mind in this case the statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I think, he said, that we shall be able to undertake some kind of joint steps in this sphere. We shall hope that one Vienna will spur on another.

[Katin] You are right. The importance of the historic meeting in Vienna for the fate of the peoples on our planet is not merely limited to the SALT II treaty alone, although its role is fundamental. A whole complex of other questions connected with strengthening peace and the removal of nuclear was was analyzed and discussed at this summit meeting. In particular, the agenda contained questions concerning the work on the treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons testing, the sale of conventional weapons and chemical and radiological weapons. As is known from the concluding documents, the leaders of the USSR and the United States also carried out a thorough exchange of views on all main international problems. In this, particular stress was laid on support for the process of relaxation of tension, which must, as both sides agreed, consistently be filled with concrete content and spread to all regions of the globe.

This in turn will promote the strengthening of general international stability. All this speaks of the fact that the SALT II treaty objectively leads to the diminution of the prospect of and the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and consequently a world catastrophe. The treaty will stimulate the solution of a whole series of problems concerning disarmament and the reduction of military expenditure, which will be transferred to peaceful purposes. The Vienna summit meeting convincingly demonstrated that the two great powers are aspiring to find a common language in creating a more rational and safe world. Operating in this spirit, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in Vienna a few days ago, and not directing our cooperation against any third countries, we shall, I think, be able to do many useful things both for the peoples of the USSR and United States and for mankind as a whole. For this reason the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, which SALT II is providing, will advance detente and improve international relations in every respect.

[Lomeyko] Excuse me, but I would like to recall that in the United States there are individuals, organizations and finally corporations which the outlined process, it seems, does not suit because the production and perfection of weapons brings in a large and most profitable income. Thus, the profits of 164 U.S. military-industrial corporations range from 50 to 200 percent; in the case of three companies, they amount to more than 500 percent; and in the case of one even 2,000 percent. Not wishing to agree voluntarily to the reduction of these profits, the U.S. military-industrial complex has embarked upon a crusade against SALT II. The most widespread device is the assertion of the danger to the West from the Soviet Union. In the face of this danger we must, they said, increase our military might so that we always possess military superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Katin] Yes, Vladimir Borisovich, such sentiments do exist in places in the West; I would even say they are deliberately propagated, distorting the essence of Soviet foreign policy. And yet, for the whole of its existence the Soviet Union has not once waged an aggressive war. There is not a single state against which the Soviet Union has territorial claims or which makes any other demands, fraught with military conflict. There is not a single task that our country has the intention of resolving by force of arms. The Soviet threat--let us ponder the meaning of this formula, invented artificially and not substantiated by life. Whom has the Soviet Union threatened and when? In what connection? This has not occurred in our country's history. There have been attacks on Soviet Russia; there has been intervention by the Western powers; there has been the aggression of Hitlerite Germany. Military power had to be strengthened, it was necessary to unite with the other socialist countries in the Warsaw Treaty--this was after the emergence of NATO.

And what question can there be at all of military superiority in our age when there are sufficient existing stockpiles of nuclear arms and means for their delivery to annihilate all life on earth 15 times over? The very concept of military superiority loses all sense and meaning in such a situation. Is it necessary to build up these arms and pull out all stops in inventing new types? Of course not! For this reason our country--its leaders and its diplomats--patiently and consistently try to convince their partners in this difficult dialog that it is high time to lower the barrier on the path of the desperate arms race, and first and foremost that of strategic arms.

SALT II Ratification

[Shishkovskiy] The SALT II treaty has been signed, but in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each of the parties, it is still subject to ratification in the legislative organs of the Soviet Union and the United States. The political agents of the military concerns in the United States are attempting to take advantage of just this. For instance, the not unfamiliar Senator Henry Jackson declared a few days ago that he would try to get specific amendments inserted into the treaty. But what does this mean? The SALT II treaty is based on the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. Each provision and every word it contains have been weighed and pondered dozens of times. It is understandable that any attempts to rock this complex edifice, erected with such labor, can lead to the collapse of the entire structure. This will of course lead to grievous and dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

[Lomeyko] Yes, many people in the world are talking about Vienna right now, but think of the Senate: Will it ratify the SALT II treaty? I wonder whether it would not be more correct to ask whether the Senate can take upon itself the responsibility for the collapse of the agreement. For if this happens, the Senate would not only be expressing its lack of confidence in its President and the whole administration, but it would injure the international prestige of the United States, which--although it sounds strongly worded--would really appear as a warmonger to the world. It would deal a blow to the interests of its allies in Western Europe and other parts of the world, since it would be torpedoing international detente, with which many governments have thrown in their lot, not to mention the fact that the Senate would be acting in defiance of an impressive majority of Americans who are for the SALT II treaty. To my way of thinking, it is much more useful to weigh in advance all the negative consequences of a vote of no confidence by the Senate, than to make a helpless gesture later. This is not a threat to the opponents of the SALT II agreement but a sober word of caution on an issue which has suddenly found itself in the hands of the Senate alone and which affects the interests of too many people.

In order to assess developments in the world more precisely, some people in the United States would find it worth while to imagine what would happen to the SALT II treaty if the Soviet Union started putting forward endless cavils and complaints. It is sometimes hard to rid oneself of the feeling that many opponents of the agreement are only against it because the Soviet Union is for it. But, after all, this is the logic of the cold war, the logic of mistrust and I would even say the logic of absurdity. The Soviet Union had advocated and advocates the SALT II treaty so insistently not because it considers it at all ideal, or advantageous to itself alone. From the Soviet point of view it could be better, but at the present stage of talks on the limitation of armaments, it is the maximum compromise attainable, taking into account many factors of the correlation of forces. And, no less importantly, without it, headway is impossible. The SALT II treaty does not remove the threat of nuclear war but it sets up a definite system of obstacles on the path of the arms race. Both in quantitative and qualitative limitations of strategic arms, it goes considerably further than the SALT I agreement. It is perhaps even more important that it opens the way to SALT III, when it will be possible to proceed not only to the limitation but also the reduction of strategic armaments.

The Vienna meeting has another strong point. The logic of meetings demands that success be exploited. After Vienna, one must not mark time: One must proceed.

[Shishkovskiy] Detente is a word that only quite recently was a neologism in the political lexicon. Today it has firmly entered current usage, a synonym of peace, good-neighborliness and equal cooperation. As one knows, it was the socialist countries that took upon themselves the historical initiative in the struggle for the realization of detente. It was thanks to their efforts that this trend in world politics was established. I should also like to stress that by their activity the countries of the socialist community also make an active contribution to the development and improvement of international economic relations of the new type, based on the principles of socialist internationalism. By their attainments in socio-economic development, by their example of genuinely fraternal cooperation and active struggle for the establishment of a stable peace on earth, they consistently affirm the advantages of real socialism in the eyes of all mankind.

CEMA Meeting, European Parliament

[Katin] Vsevolod Georgiyevich, I think it would be pertinent to quote some data at this point, testifying to the fact that the socialist community has become the most dynamic economic force of modern times. This is convincingly confirmed by the high and steady rates of economic development of the fraternal countries. Thus, in 1978 the national income of the CEMA countries as a whole exceeded the 1948 level tenfold, and industrial production 17 times. The rate of national income growth of the fraternal states was about three times higher in this period than in the world of capital, and that of industrial production--four times higher. As a result, about one-quarter of the world's national income is now accounted for by the CEMA countries, as well as one-third of the world's industrial production and one-fifth of the world's socialist production [as heard].

The 33rd jubilee session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which opens in Moscow the day after tomorrow is due to give even greater scope to fruitful cooperation among the fraternal countries for the good of each and the whole of the socialist community.

[Shishkovskiy] We have received quite a few letters from listeners asking us to say something about the elections to the European Parliament, for which the capitals of Western Europe prepared long and assiduously. One will obviously be able to judge the results of the activity of the European Community parliament somewhat later when it begins functioning. At the moment, one can only analyze the results of the elections themselves. What have they shown in your opinion, Vladimir Konstantinovich?

[Katin] The elections showed above all the very passive attitude of Europeans to the very venture of setting up such an institution. Never before, in any country of Europe, has there been such a low percentage turnout; overall 40 percent abstained. It is also indicative that in working class districts, say, the turnout was smaller--down to 25 percent, while in the aristocratic districts of the European capitals it was 75-80 percent. This is very significant, showing who is interested in this organ and who is not. These figures also reflect the disposition of class forces and attitude of the classes to the new supranational institution. Workers, peasants, office workers and small businessmen in Western Europe clearly entertain no hopes of the parliament delivering them from unemployment, the rising cost of living and the burdens of taxation.

For if it has proved to be beyond the power of the national governments and such an organization as the Common Market to resolve these tasks, how can the new European assembly resolve them?

Let us move on to the results of the elections themselves. They are known. Power in the European body, elected for the first time by direct voting, will be in the hands of the upper bourgeoisie. Life will show later how events will develop in Europe, which henceforth has a new, expanded parliament in which the majority of deputies do not express the mood of the broad masses.

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Borisovich, what else may be added concerning this question?

[Lomeyko] I would like to dwell a little on another side of the question. The elections to the European Parliament have shown an intensification of rightwing, reactionary sentiments in certain political circles of Western Europe. This has been manifested not only in the nomination of extremely conservative and even pro-Nazi-minded candidates for election to the parliament, but also, and more dangerously, by the revival of the old ideas of a European defense community. These were essentially the proposals put forward by Francis Pym, British secretary of state for defense. THE FINANCIAL TIMES reported in this connection--and I quote--Francis Pym, the British secretary of state for defense, has pointed to the necessity of utilizing the economic might of the European Economic Community in order to strengthen the West's defense capability against the Soviet Union. Francis Pym has stated that the Soviet threat is sharply intensifying year by year. There is no doubt that until the West European states make joint economic efforts to satisfy overall defense requirements their economic position will be threatened, said Pym.

The fact that Mr Pym is putting the fear of God into his compatriots with regard to the Soviet threat is not surprising. After all, he was put into the post of secretary of state by the military-industrial complex so that he could defend the profits of the military monopolies from dissatisfied taxpayers. But you must agree, not everyone would hit so deftly upon the idea of turning things around in order to unload on the Russians blame for the mess in the Common Market to boot. But Francis Pym thought out and depicted a joyless alternative picture: Either the members of the Common Market cough up the money for additional military expenditures or their economic position will be threatened.

It seems to me that to the accompaniment of appeals to strengthen the European Community's military base and to increase expenditure for military purposes in Western Europe, some people want to carry out a modernization of NATO's nuclear arms. The forces which have no interest in detente in Europe want to intensify military confrontation and want to do everything possible in order to halt the process of reducing the arms race begun in Vienna.

## Situation in Nicaragua

[Shishkovskiy] In recent days reports have been coming in from the Nicaraguan capital and other towns of long-suffering Nicaragua to the effect that the fighting men of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, having gone over to a decisive offensive against the forces of dictator Somoza, are winning one victory after another. The patriots are now in full control of positions in many eastern, central and southern regions of the country. In particular, they are in control of Leon, the second biggest town, and also Matagalpa, Masaya, and a number of others. Organs of popular power have already been elected there. Heavy fighting continues in Managua, the country's capital. As dictator Somoza finds himself in increasing isolation as a result of the patriots' offensive, international reaction is nurturing plans to save the regime of lawlessness and violence at any cost. Vladimir Borisovich, could you discuss this in more detail?

[Lomeyko] The stubbornness and brutality with which the Nicaraguan dictator is clinging to power is explained by over 40 years of support for the tyrant's clan by its American patrons.

Although Somoza recognizes that many of his former friends in the United States have forsaken him and that the CIA is looking for a less odious figure to replace him, he has learned another thing well; up to now he has been forgiven any brutality while he is firm in his reprisals, but there may be savage reprisals against he himself as soon as he displays indecision. Only this cruel paradox may explain the continuation of such a monstrous drama which for decades has been played out in Nicaragua, in which the Somoza family has been given the role of bloody puppets and the whole script and production of which belong to Washington.

And if today in the White House they are knitting their brows over the news from Managua, it is not because the people there are finding out for themselves something new about the dictator's crimes, but because he cannot now silence the voice of protest as he could in the past. The history of the Somoza family helps one to understand not only the history of Nicaragua and other countries of Central America but also the colonial policy of American imperialism. It also helps one to understand something else: The United States implants and supports rotten regimes by force, but when a wave of national indignation rises against them Washington sees in this not the natural right of the peoples to fight for their own liberation but the undermining of American influence in the world. And there they hurry to blame this on anyone they like--leftwing forces, communists, Moscow--but not on themselves, although if they think about it, it is precisely American imperialism which stands in the way of the democratic development of many peoples and leaves them no other choice than to take up arms for the sake of their own liberation.

Only such a country as the United States, the richest and mightiest in the capitalist world, could allow itself the luxury of maintaining tyrants like Somoza, who, having taken refuge in a bunker, orders the residential quarters of his own capital to be bombed. In the last 15 years Washington has handed over to the Nicaraguan dictator $80 million in military aid. Somoza's cutthroats have been trained by American advisers, who have been through the school of Vietnam.

Sergio Ramirez, one of the leaders of the opposition to the Somoza regime, declares--and I quote--the population of Nicaragua is very well aware that an army and weapons which are the product of the United States have been thrown against it.

The Americans are not philanthropists, and if they have invested money in the Somoza dynasty it is because the latter faithfully served their interests. But money is not the main thing. Nicaragua is an important strategic key for the United States. This is where a second canal of the Panama type may be built. Nicaragua has served as a base for preparations for an incursion into Cuba and for intervention against Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. And if today in the White House they do not wish to discredit themselves with open military aid to the tyrant, it does not mean that they are leaving the dictatorship to the mercy of fate. The flow of arms to Somoza is now taking another route, but with American money as before, for Washington continues to render Somoza economic aid to the tune of $12 million a year.

In Washington they understand that the dictator's days are numbered, and there they are feverishly racking their brains over how to save the dictatorship while sacrificing Somoza. The main thing for American imperialism is not to allow independent patriotic forces to come to power in Nicaragua. That is why intrigues are now being woven against the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The story of Somoza shows the limits of American might--despite all its power, the United States can no longer impose its will on the peoples of Central America with impunity as it could in the past.

[Shishkovskiy] Our broadcast has come to an end. I thank my colleagues who took part in today's roundtable program and I say goodbye to you, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodby, and all the best to you.

# WESTERN 'SUPERINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY' THEORY CRITICIZED

LD211127 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V. Cheprakov under the rubric "Using the Weapon of Truth": "The Crisis of Ideas"]

[Text] The events of the second half of the seventies are a brilliant confirmation of the profundity and correctness of the 25th CPSU Congress scientific conclusion on the instability of capitalism. The advancing growth of the society of mature socialism, on the one hand, and the crisis of the entire postwar structure of capitalism, on the other, have thrown the ideologists of modern capitalism into a state of shock. It is now the common view that "while having extensive power over nature and people," as West German philosopher (V. Vayshedel) writes, "the Western system is as the same time displaying profound impotence." In learned literature you find with increasing frequency frank admissions of, for instance, the following kind: "The ineffectiveness of modern economic thought" (the prominent American economist R. Mueller); "industrial society is collapsing like a sandcastle buffeted by the waves" (the French sociologist A. Turaine); "Western civilization stands on the brink of defeat in competition with the more energetic socialist way of life" and so forth.

Bourgeois economic and sociological sicnece is understandably perplexed. Almost all of capitalism's past history has been one of cyclical development presupposing periods of revitalization and upsurge along with the crises. And every direction, every school of bourgeois political economy has put forward its ideas of how best to insure growth and thereby justify the existence of the capitalist method of production.

What about now? The grim consequences of the 1973-1975 economic crisis, which the bourgeois scientists completely failed to foresee, the virtual halving of the economic growth rate after the crisis compared with the precrisis years, the unprecedented unemployment rate, which continues to grow and which had affected 17.5 million people by the end of last year, the exceptionally acute inflation--which reached 10 percent in the United States in 1978 and between 5 and 16 percent in the Common Market countries--the trend toward a reduction in new capital investments in industry and, consequently, the prospect of a fall in tempo in the future, general economic, social and political instability--this is the picture, this is the basis of the dominant pessimism in the West.

The bourgeois ideologists' postwar concepts were based on the "theory of so-called industrial and postindustrial society. The advocates of the notorious technological determinism maintained that the development of science and technology will, in itself, lead to social progress and that it has brought about a new industrial and postindustrial system, which they have termed "the society of universal prosperity," to replace the old capitalism.

The economic upheavals of the seventies swept away the pseudotheories of the industrial and postindustrial society and its growth, of the "harmonious, controlled structure" and so forth. Different times, different songs. Today the bourgeois "theorists" are talking about something else. "The possibility of controlling the future remains unresolved," the French sociologist Raymond Aron writes in a book with the symptomatic title "Disillusionment With Progress." Another French sociologist, A. Toffler, admits in his book "Future Shock" that "industrial society itself is currently in crisis." "The very concept of economic progress is becoming a synonym for destruction," the French sociologists M. Albert and J. Ferniot lament. In the published reports by (D. Medouz), Mansholt and others the bourgeois scientists who make up the so-called Club of Rome do not conceal their pessimistic assessments of the future: "Human potential is exhausted," "retribution for industrialization," "growth has reached its limit," "the era of zero or negative growth has arrived" and so forth. These statements are an attempt to justify what is taking place but, at the same time, they are effectively an acknowledgement of the system's bankruptcy.

The theorists of state monopoly capitalism blame not the capitalist system but the spontaneous factor, the "sudden crisis" and so forth, for the occurrence of such grave problems as the food crisis, the "population explosion," the pollution and direct destruction of man's environment, the exhaustion of energy and natural resources and also the economic instability and upheavals in the industrially developed countries and the grim economic situation in the majority of developing countries. Here they are whipping up fears that the unrestrained growth of industry, population, food consumption, exploitation of mineral raw materials and consumption of energy resources and also the intensifying environmental pollution will bring the planet to the brink of catastrophe and will lead to the exhaustion of world resources and to inevitable collapse. The distrust of science and technology and of the prospects revaled by them in certain sociopolitical conditions is characteristic of the supporters of the new version of the apocalypse and or prophesies of global catastrophe.

It is precisely this that also explains the fact that bourgeois politicians have launched the new myth (capitalism cannot manipulate public opinion without the help of myths) concerning the advent of the "superindustrial society", and this myth is now being disseminated more and more widely.

The new doctrine abandons recent promises to create a "society of universal prosperity." Instead, arguments have emerged concerning the "quality of life," which nevertheless do not augur any improvement of people's real living conditions but stem from a frank desire to grant further advantages and privileges to the elite of society. Here the state is openly regarded as the main instrument for subordinating the entire population to the economic, political and ideological goals of a "superindustrial society." In other words, this means that the proposition concerning economic and social inequality is already being openly and cynically substantiated as a "natural" and "logical" phenomenon. Inflation and unemployment are now declared to be not the result of a defective economic system but the "inevitable price of progress" and so are justified "scientifically." Briefly, the "superindustrial society" is a direct offensive against the working class' social and political rights.

At the same time--and this is particularly obvious now--the neocolonialist policy of imperialism, which is striving by economic, financial and technological pressure to direct the developing countries toward capitalist development, that is a development dependent on imperialism, and to retain these countries as sources of cheap energy and mineral raw materials, has obviously failed. The virtual subsidies which the developed capitalist countries received as a result of low prices for mineral raw materials and fuel in exchange for the private and state "aid" granted to them by the developing countries are now threatened. The peoples of liberated countries are demanding the establishment of a new economic order and equitable economic relations. More than 20 countries have already embarked on the path of progressive social development by adopting a socialist orientation. In a number of other states profound political and socioeconomic changes are taking place and the process of consolidating their statehood is underway. It is precisely the failure of the policy of economic neocolonialism which must account for the imperialists' move toward aggressive, collective military-political acts, the use of military means against African peoples and direct colonial piracy.

Whereas back in the sixties the heralds of the industrial and postindustrial society promised the peoples of developing countries that the changes taking place in Western society were universal and indicated the development prospects also for those countries only just touched by technological progress, now the theoreticians of the superindustrial society are speaking bluntly in favor of maintaining the subordinate position of "Third World" countries in the imperialist system.

Some ideologists, including W. Forrester and D. Meadows, for instance, explain this by saying that "if the developing countries reached the level of the Western countries it would upset the environmental equilibrium." [paragraph continues]

Others, such as the well known U.S. futurologist H. Kahn in his book "The Next 200 Years," act more insidiously. They speak out for the development of industry in the "Third World" but... by "transferring ecology-polluting production facilities from the developed to the developing countries." This latter proposal, as described in a Club of Rome report entitled "Transforming the International Order," under the pretext of the "integration" and "socialization" of peaceful [mirnyye] resources, also suggests the abandonment of national sovereignty and consenting to the creation of a supranational mechanism and supranational organs. However, these and other proposals reveal quite fully the aims being pursued--those of maintaining "Third World" countries as a "world village" subordinated to imperialism.

Finally, it must be noted that the calculations of bourgeois theoreticians concerning an abatement of the class struggle by the end of the seventies have not proved correct either. Radical shifts in the political situation in West Europe testify to the opposite--that social tension is growing. A shattering blow has been inflicted on all the ideas of bourgeois ideologists about "conformism" (consent with the existing order) which has supposedly penetrated the working class.

The new spiral in the scientific and technical revolution which we see happening, particularly in the development of electronics and molecular biology, and also the new level of production automation are leading in capitalist countries to the loss of skills among very substantial numbers of working people and a sharp increase in unemployment.

The number of "rejects" in the West is increasing as a result of ruin among peasants, farmers and small urban manufacturers, bankruptcies among small capitalist businessmen and the growth of chronic mass unemployment. These also include young people, immigrants and poorly skilled workers. A whole social section of casualties of capitalism has emerged, consisting of people who have been discarded by life--"second class" or "superfluous people"--who already comprise 10-12 percent of the entire population of industrially developed capitalist countries.

As a result, in spite of bourgeois theories, the scientific and technical revolution is stimulating the growth in class self-awareness among the proletariat and is leading it toward understanding that only the working class in power can lead and scientific and technical revolution and make it serve the interests of working people and all of society.

The fact that such major and complex economic problems as unemployment, inflation and impoverishment have already become major political problems and have cast doubt on the capitalist system's immediate future is a particular feature of the current position on the frontranks of the class struggle.

Bourgeois scientists react in a peculiar fashion to all this. Some state: "Society has become so complex that it cannot be entrusted to the ordinary citizen." Others, such as the U.S. scientist R. (Kheylborn), are demanding the creation of governments "capable of achieving more effective obedience than is possible under a democratic structure."

Under these conditions many former heralds of the "society of universal prosperity" are now preaching the direct renunciation of bourgeois democratic forms of government and argue for the usurpation of power by a monopolist state oligarchy. But this obscurantist message can lead, and is leading, merely to a further deepening of antagonistic contraditions between a nation's majority and its dominant elite and to an intensification of political instability.

## CARTER PREPARES FOR DEPARTURE TO FAR EAST

### Reasons for Tour

LD231006 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes: President Carter is starting today on a 12-day tour of the Far East, in the course of which he is to visit Japan and South Korea as well as attend the economic meeting of the leaders of the seven Western powers in Tokyo.

The Administration's officials stress the military-political significance of Carter's visits to Japan, and particularly to South Korea. They point out that the USA is planning to set up in Asia some strategic triangle Tokyo-Beijing-Seoul under the U.S. aegis to ensure the latter's interests in the Far East. At the same time, the United States does not intend to reduce its "military presence" in that region. At present, a total of 85,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Japan and South Korea. Officials stress that now the question of withdrawal of U.S. land forces from South Korea, which was one of the election pledges of Carter, has been practically withdrawn from the order of the day.

As J. Cohen and E. Baker, experts in Far Eastern affairs, write in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, President Carter's visit to Seoul is to demonstrate actual support by the United States for the dictatorship of Pak Chong-hui and will result in a toughening of repressions in South Korea.

It is also pointed out here that in the interests of forming a broad military political alliance in the Far East, the United States has recently noticeably reduced its polemics with Japan on economic issues, in the first place on foreign trade issues, although officials, including President Carter, admit that serious economic differences still remain between Japan and the USA.

### Statement Prior to Departure

LD241830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter made a brief statement before leaving by air for a trip to the Far East during which he will attend a conference in Tokyo to be held by the leaders of seven major capitalist countries to discuss economic questions. He said that the main point of the Tokyo meeting will be the question of the oil shortage and rising fuel prices. Today we are paying for our inability to take effective measures in time to solve our energy problems, he said.

Local observers feel that the United States sees as its main task at the conference the formation of a bloc of Western industrial countries to counterbalance OPEC.

### U.S. Plans for Tokyo Conference

LD241347 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 24, TASS--The U.S. press, touching upon the forthcoming conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries who will discuss economic matters in Tokyo at the end of June, points out that at the meeting another attempt will be made to work out some solution in quest of a joint way to overcome the acute energy crisis that has afflicted the economies of most of Western countries. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, the most difficult thing which the participants in the meeting are to do is to work out navigation charts for upcoming economic storms.

A brief statement read out by the United States President Jimmy Carter before departure for the Far East points out that the main item on the agenda of the economic conference in Tokyo will be the question of oil shortages and rising prices of fuel. He said the inability to take timely effective measures to solve energy problems is now being paid for. According to the President, the energy crisis has (?gripped) the entire Western world. He added that it is absolutely necessary to prevent (?an) aggravation of competition between Western countries for the sources of energy and to agree on "concerted action".

Local observers make it clear that the USA views its main task at the conference to form a bloc of industrialized countries of the West to counterbalance the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The USA is now working out several versions of such a bloc--one of them envisages the reestablishment of an oil consumers' cartel. But as the U.S. representatives' recent consultations in Paris showed, West European countries cold shoulder the idea of creating a cartel.

As an alternative, Washington intends to submit for the conference's consideration a joint programme in the field of energy, which will include a number of measures directed against OPEC. The pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries particularly increased in recent days in view of the OPEC conference which is to open in Geneva on June 26, and at which the question of world prices of oil is to be discussed. The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal recently came forward with virtually overt threats to OPEC in a demand that it renounce a price increase.

Discussed in Tokyo will be also the question of trade and economic relations between capitalist countries, relations which are characterized by intensifying contradictions. The most acute is the problem of protectionist barriers in U.S.-Japanese trade. Washington emphasizes that the USA purchases much more goods in Japan than sells to it, and therfore it is full of determination to protect the interests of the U.S. industry.

ARMY PAPER EXAMINES ROLE OF U.S. BATTLEFIELD SENSING DEVICES

LD220951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article from the military-technical review by Col Engr L. Nechayuk and Lt Col Engr V. Talanov, candidate of technical sciences: "The 'McNamara Fence' Again?"]

[Text] For over 10 years now a search has been underway abroad, mainly in the United States, for electronic devices capable of constantly monitoring the situation in a ground forces combat operations zone. The first attempts to use systems of this sort were made during the Vietnam war. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA wrote about them in 1972.

At that time these consisted of systems of miniature electronic devices which located feeble sound waves, soil vibrations and changes in the magnetic field occuring close to moving people or vehicles. It was precisely with their aid that the U.S. troops command in Vietnam erected the notorious "McNamara Fence"--a borderline named for the then U.S. defense secretary at which it was planned to suppress the South Vietnamese patriots' combat activity.

Secretly installed on the terrain or dropped from an aircraft in the regions where the enemy might appear, such devices were equipped with radio transmitters. In operation they transmitted relevant radio signals via relay aircraft to special land-based data processing centers. There, on the basis of data gathered from all the sensors, the regions whence the signals were coming were determined and orders were issued to the artillery or aircraft to destroy the targets thus located.

But these and other similarly conceived reconnaissance and warning systems, as those who devised them admitted, did not justify the hopes pinned on them and did not produce any substantial combat effect. Nonetheless, to judge from foreign press reports, NATO military specialists' interest in them has not abated. One of those in charge of the U.S. program for electronic signalling devices tests in Vietnam stated: "They (the sensors) were far from perfect and we were learning how to use them in Vietnam at a time when people in the United States were only just learning how to make them."

Many diverse sensors instruments and devices designed for combat use have now been developed and are being produced abroad, particularly in the United States. Foreign military specialists state in the press that they have a number of new properties and possibilities. Thus, the second-generation sensors can allegedly analyze incoming signals themselves and distinguish people from vehicles and vehicles from tanks. Until a target has been detected they do not give themselves away by any radiation, that is, they are passive. This makes it more difficult to locate them. The newly designed sensors are made so as to be capable of withdstanding the overloading which occurs in the barrel of an artillery piece during firing. That means they can be delivered to the necessary region with the aid of artillery.

On the basis of these capabilities of the new signalling sensors the United States, for instance, is creating the (?"REMBASS") system. It includes magnetic, seismic, seismo-acoustic and infrared transmitters. The system is designed to detect and suppress an enemy before he can take up his combat positions. This is done automatically, so to speak, on the basis of signals received from the sensors via radio channels. The ("REMBASS") is evidently intended for use in an infantry division. A simplified version of the system known as the (PEVS) is planned for ground forces subunits. It includes nine sensors--seismomagnetic and seismoelectromagnetic, linked by radio or wire communications lines with a data receiver. The sensors are set up manually at distances up to 1.5 km ahead of the subunit's positions. It is affirmed that this system can give warning in good time of any enemy troop movements. In the opinion of foreign specialists signaling sensors can play an important role in supplementing other battlefield reconnaissance and observation facilities. In the United States, for instance, it is planned to use them together with conventional sound receivers in a system of artillery sound ranging. In the new system, known as the (FALS) the processing of data from all target reconnaissance facilities will, the designers assert, take place automatically and the results will be fed into the existing "Tackfire" automated artillery fire control system. It is planned that the time taken for the deployment of sound ranging subunits will be substantially reduced and guns will be ranged even when they are firing rapidly.

All three systems of signaling sensors transmitters discussed will be at the disposal of the U.S. ground forces in the early eighties. Other NATO countries have also displayed interest in them. And although signaling sensors abroad today are not regarded, as they were previously, as "a new step on the path toward the automation of combat operations," they are allocated an appreciable role among existing reconnaissance facilities on the battlefield.

PAPER LAMPOONS NOVAK CHESS GAME TO SHOW MISSILE IMBALANCE

ID221523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 3 ID

[Col A. Leontyev article under the rubric "Feuilleton": "Cheat's Gambit"]

[Text] Each person, it is said, goes insane in his own way. You can see this for yourself once again by observing the American makers of the myths regarding the "Soviet military threat."

Thus General Keegan, former chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence, used to appear at his press conferences in the Pentagon dressed in a Soviet general's uniform. Even now retired Admiral Zumwalt goes to "meet the press" with "models of Soviet missiles" that he himself has made.

As for Novak, the well-known newspaper gangster, he recently turned up at the Washington STAR editorial offices with...a chessboard.

I will show you, gentlemen, he declared, how the Russians play chess. The article which he published in the newspaper is actually called that: "The Soviet Version of Chess."

In actual fact Novak played alone. Both for himself and against himself. On one half of the board he set out American bombers and missiles, and on the other half--Soviet. And Novak prudently hid in his briefcase many of his missiles--for instance, those launched from aircraft and submarines. After this a horrifying shriek went up from the pages of the Washington STAR: Help! The Russians are deceiving us! The Soviet Union has "overtaken and surpassed the United States in terms of the total number of existing missiles." The United States now "does not posses sufficient military might" and the Russians will have "every opportunity of having things their own way first in one place, then in another."

Noticing that Novak was cheating and seeing through the swindler's gambit, reasonable people explained to him: In reality the United States and the USSR have an approximately equal number of pieces. But Novak, caught in his lie, was not even embarrassed but began to contend that "parity is an exceptionally dangerous thing." You forget, he said clownishly, that "chess is the Russians' national sport. In order to win at chess you certainly don't have to capture all your opponent's pieces.... What is of decisive importance is not the number of pieces, but their tactical disposition. The present disposition is simply horrifying...."

I'll say! For it was Novak himself who set out the pieces.... In just a few minutes he had put himself in check and lamented bitterly that "the United States no longer has the biggest stick in the world."

It seems to us that even a little stick would come in handy for the readers of the Washington STAR. Because they are dealing with an inveterate slanderer.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN FOR STRIKE FORCE

LD231110 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington has officially announced that plans are being drawn up for creating a strike force of over 100,000 men. Observer Viktor (Yeliseyev) comments:

This announcement indicates that the United States has begun implementing a plan conceived by the top brass of the Pentagon during the first oil crisis. The present official statement makes no mention of where the new mobile force will be used, but from previous statements made by spokesmen of the administration it's clear that this strike force is meant for allegedly defending America's vital interests in different parts of the world and, if we are to believe some American statesmen and politicians, these vital and strategic interests of the United States are practially worldwide.

Judging from reports published in TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines Washington is especially concerned about the position of the United States in the developing countries. The publishers of these magazines display a lot of ingenuity in order to prove more (?convincingly) how serious is the threat to United States interests emanating from the Asian, African and Middle East countries. Thus, the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan are seen by the American brass as a threat to the national interests of the United States.

Undoubtedly events are taking place in these countries, and probably they will be followed by more events that are not and will not be liked by some general in America. But the question arises why must the peoples of these sovereign countries live the way Washington wants them to? Why must they ask the White House for instructions on how to determine their destiny and how to manage their national resources? The Americans themselves, apparently, would never agree to such a fate, and incidentally in its foreign policy the United States today too is trying to build its relations with many developing countries precisely on such a basis.

The policy, as experience has shown, has no prospects. Take the events in Iran, for example. Apparently this circumstance is forcing the United States to lean more frequently on its military might in pursuing its foreign policy, and this time too with the help of the military (?fist) now being created the Pentagon generals apparently hope to retard the course of events in the Asian, African and Middle East countries.

It's an open secret that the talk about the setting up of mobile forces gathered fresh momentum following the beginning of the revolution in Iran and the sharp deterioration of relations between Washington and Tehran, and although now American officials do not link the plan to set up strike forces with events in the Middle East, it's clear they are destined primarily for this area. And therefore it's not accidental that the Persian Gulf oil-producing countries have so sharply condemned the creation of American strike forces. Their concern is quite understandable for United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown himself has repeatedly declared that the United States will probably intervene militarily in the affairs of the countries of the area should the supply of oil to the United States be threatened. The drawing up of plans to set up strike forces indicates that Washington has not rejected its dangerous schemes.

NEW U.S. STRIKE FORCE SHOWS INTERVENTIONIST AIMS

ID230328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 22, TASS--The Pentagon has officially confirmed that "intensive" preparations are in progress in the United States for the creation of a so-called tactical strike force to deal with "crisis situations in the Persian Gulf and other hot spots." Speaking at a press conference here, the new commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, General Rogers, said this expeditionary corps would number 110,000. It will include the 82d Airborne Division and other U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine units. He stressed that in an "extreme situation," these troops will be transferred without delay from the United States or West Europe. Any "hitches" in the supply of oil to the United States, or any actions undermining the positions of the United States in one country or another may be regarded as constituting such an "extreme situation."

Judging by Rogers' statements, the Pentagon wants to "aim at" not only the Near East, but all "strategically important" parts of the world where a threat to U.S. political, economic and military interests could arise.

According to the doctrine developed by the U.S. President's national security adviser, the world's "hot spots" are situated above all along the so-called "arc of crises"--from West Africa to Central Asia. Recently, this vast region has also included both Central and South America, where a popular movement has arisen against military dictatorships supported by Washington, and also East Asia. The United States has amassed a wealth of experience in military interventions. It is enough to recall the Vietnam war, the landing of U.S. forces in Lebanon, and the armed interference in the Dominican Republic. The United States intends to use that experience in new conditions. The new plans for U.S. military intervention are directed above all against young, developing states, which are waging a struggle for true independence.

U.S. HOUSE ADOPTS DRAFT BILL ON PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

LD222211 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0946 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 June--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopted by 224 to 202 a draft relating to the execution of the Panama Canal treaties concluded between the United States and Panama in 1977. According to these treaties the canal will revert to full Panamanian control by the year 2000, but the United States will keep troops and military bases in the Canal Zone on the pretext of its "defense" and will be entitled to priority passage of its warships in the canal in an "emergency".

Ultra-right circles in the House tried to revise the treaties while the draft was being debated. One amendment, for example, stipulated that Panama pay the United States $2.3 billion before achieving the right to control the canal--which crosses Panamanian territory.

The adoption of the draft amounts to an important victory for the U.S. administration. After the results of the vote in the House of Representatives became known, President Carter issued a statement welcoming the House decision. However, to ensure adoption of the draft, the administration was compelled to make considerable concessions the ultra-right. It agreed to insertion in the draft of an escape clause according to which American payments to the Panamanian Government can be withheld if the U.S. President determines that Panama is supporting revolutionary movements in Latin American countries. As observers point out, this amendment infringes on Panama's sovereignty.

SOVIET-U.S. COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEVELOPING

LD220342 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--Soviet-American cooperation in the field of environmental protection is developing. Demonstration trials were held in New Jersey state of a Soviet oil and waste collector--a special vessel designed for removing refuse and oil slicks in ports and coastal waters. The ship aroused much interest among the local public. The results of trials of the Soviet ship were highly convincing, said Philipps, representative of the Environmental Protection Agency. Bilateral cooperation in this field makes a considerable contribution to international efforts for the protection of natural environment from the destructive effect of oil spillage. The Soviet Union has accumulated much experience in the practical resolution of the problem of pollution of the sea surface, pointed out Farlough, a leading figure of the Environmental Protection Agency. In expert opinion, Soviet ports are considerably cleaner than those of the United States. Therefore, Farlough said, we are sincerely interested in developing mutually useful contacts with Soviet colleagues. Our ties help resolve specific problems and also to learn to understand each other better, contribute to general improvement of bilateral relations.

AFGHAN SUPPRESSION OF ATTEMPTED COUP REPORTED

LD242336 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 24, TASS--The BAKHTAR News Agency reports that on June 23 a group of enemies of the April revolution gathered in one of the trading districts of Kabul near the Chandaval market-place for creating disorders and resorted to armed actions. These traitors of the motherland were quickly captured by the security forces supported by Kabul residents, the agency reports. Peace and order are restored in Kabul.

Once the counterrevolutionary action began, resolute measures were taken to suppress it and prevent accidental casualties among civilians, stated a spokesman of the DRA Ministry of the Interior. The population gave resolute support to the security forces and the police in eliminating the attempt to rebel.

Preparations for the rebellion, he stressed, went on with the support of foreign imperialist and reactionary circles. This is proved by weapons, munitions, documents captured from the rebels and the interrogation of the arrested traitors. These circles pinned great hopes on the eliminated gang, supplying them with weapons. The bandits planned to capture police stations in Kabul, hoping for support.

The coup was suppressed quickly and successfully thanks to the wide support given by the population of the city to the people's armed forces, the spokesman for the minister underlined.

PRAVDA REPORTS AFGHAN PUBLIC SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION

LD221339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "In Defense of the Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 June--In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan mass rallies and demonstrations are continuing in defense of the people's system and the Afghan Government's peace-loving policy. Their participants resolutely condemn the plots and intrigues of the forces of reaction and imperialism against people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan working people proclaim their support for the party and Government of Afghanistan, which have appealed to the country's people to act as a united front in defense of the Afghan revolution.

According to a BAKHTAR News Agency report, ever-increasing numbers of workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia are joining the revolution defense committees every day. They are voicing the desire to defend the revolution's gains with weapon in hand.

At the same time Afghan citizens who left their motherland under the influence of hostile propaganda are continuing to return home. According to them, reactionary circles in Pakistan are conducting hostile propaganda against the young Afghan republic and urging Afghan citizens to take part in antigovernment revolts. These circles are seeking to persuade the refugees not to return home, intimidating them and spreading slander about the situation in Afghanistan. Now, on returning to our native village, the peasant Mohammad Hasan said, we see for ourselves the spuriousness of that propaganda. We have seen with our own eyes how the Afghan working people are building a new life in an atmosphere of freedom.

RETURN OF MORE AFGHANS FROM PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD210939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Kukushkin: "Afghanistan: Return of Refugees"]

[Text] A further 350 nomadic families have returned from Pakistan to the Afghan province of Paktia.

The Afghan Government statement granting permission to return home to all those who had fled abroad under the influence of hostile propaganda is meeting with broad support among all strata of the country's population. An increasingly large number of people once entangled in the snares of the reaction are embarking on peaceful creative labor in their home areas.

TARAKI SPEECH TO AFGHAN TRIBES CONDEMNS REACTIONARIES

LD231406 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kabul, June 23, TASS--The April revolution, which overthrew exploiters and oppressors, is an event of enormous significance for the people of Afghanistan. A statement to this effect was made by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressing elders of tribes and religious leaders of Kunar Province.

From the very first days of founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the new government of the country started implementing large-scale measures directed at ensuring a rise in the living standards of the working people and eliminating the survivals of feudalism. But this policy goes against the grain with those who capitalized at the expense of the people. These counter-revolutionary elements have found refuge abroad, where they are used for fighting against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The enemies of the revolution are trying to frustrate the country's development along the road of social and economic progress. They are having recourse to aggressive actions, fomenting strife between nationalities and tribes and are trying to set the Pushtuns against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But the working people of Afghanistan, who for the first time ever gained an opportunity to build their life themselves, are ready to defend this right arms in hand, to defend their land, the homeland's independence and territorial integrity. There will be no return to the past, of which the counterrevolutionaries dream, Nur Mohammad Taraki said.

The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC warned the neighbor states against interference in one another's internal affairs, which regrettably, was the case on a number of occasions. The Afghan people will not permit encroachments on its independence and will give a due rebuff to any aggression.

The defence of the revolution and homeland, Taraki stressed in conclusion, is the sacred duty of all the working people of Afghanistan.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS GROMYKO

LD211744 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Myint Maung, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Later in the day he had a meeting with the USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. Topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation that passed in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna were highly evaluated and confidence was expressed that the results of the summit will have a beneficial influence on the process of deepening detente and strengthening peace. Andrey Gromyko and Myint Maung also studied some questions of the situation on the Asian Continent, in particular in Southeast Asia, the state of Soviet-Burmese relations in various fields and the prospects of their development.

Gromyko Luncheon

LD221524 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--Talks have been completed here today between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burma U Myint Maung. They were held in a friendly atmosphere, and covered topical international issues and some questions pertaining to bilateral relations. Mutual striving was expressed for broadening cooperation between the two countries. On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of U Myint Maung. The Burmese minister of foreign affairs has today left Moscow for a tour of the USSR, which will take him to Volgograd and Leningrad.

Kosygin, U Myint Maung Meeting

LD221930 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received today in the Kremlin the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burma U Myint Maung who is now on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

During the discussion held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides noted that the Soviet-Burmese relations are developing in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. These principles have had a universal character and are incompatible with the policy of hegemonism, the use of force and subjection by some states of others. Both sides will continue to be guided by these principles, following the path of deepening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Burmese peoples.

During the discussion of international problems the sides stressed the enormous significance of the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Vienna and of the signing of the SALT II treaty on limiting the strategic offensive arms for peace and detente in the world. Reciprocal desire of the Soviet Union and Burma was expressed to improve the international situation, and to eliminate pockets of tensions in Asia and other areas of the world.

## Arrival in Volgograd

LD231740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] U Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, has arrived in Volgograd. Today he visited the city soviet, where Atopov, chairman of the gorispolkom, told the guest about the heroic history of the city and about the further development of the city's economy.

The minister laid a wreath at the eternal flame by the obelisk erected in memory of the heroes of the battle of Stalingrad. He honored with a minute's silence the monument to those who fought for freedom. The guest also had a trip around the historic sites of the hero-city.

## VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON REFUGEE ISSUE

LD221335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Hanoi, 20 June--U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionists are to blame for the "flight" of hundreds of thousands of people from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and it is they who must bear full responsibility for the difficulties which have arisen in connection with their illegal departure, says a Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry statement issued here today.

At the beginning of last year, the statement goes on to point out, China's ruling circles began spreading rumors through their agents in Vietnam that a Chinese-Vietnamese war was inevitable and hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese fled to China. A large number of these Chinese were trained as spies and saboteurs and acted as guides for the 600,000-strong Chinese Army which invaded Vietnam in February of this year. Although defeated, Beijing has not abandoned its aggressive schemes and it continues to send specially trained Chinese from among the "refugees" into Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia to reinforce its "fifth column," which is designed to serve as an instrument in the implementation of China's new adventures and expansionist plans. The SRV Government, the document says, has repeatedly expressed its sympathy for the countries of Southeast Asia where refugees are arriving illegally and has stated its willingness to cooperate with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] and the countries of Southeast Asia in order to solve this problem. The relevant Vietnamese organizations reached an understanding with the UNHCR on 30 May, but at the very same time Beijing and Washington were coming out with crude, slanderous fabrications concerning the question of "refugees" from the SRV and trying to inflame anti-Vietnamese opinion.

The SRV Government, the statement points out, is ready to take part in a UNHCR-convened conference of the countries directly concerned. Any other "international conferences" on the refugee issue are merely aimed at covering up the crimes of U.S. imperialism and Beijing and against the peoples of Vietnam and the countries of Indochina and will only create obstacles to the solution of this question.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BEIJING TALKS

LD250902 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, June 25, TASS--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, arrived here today to take part in the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In his statement at Beijing airport Dinh Nho Liem recalled that in the course of the previous round of talks in Hanoi, Vietnam had set forth a number of rational propositions aimed at insuring peace and stability in border areas, restoring normal relations and settling border problems between Vietnam and the PRC. But the good will displayed by the Vietnamese side, unfortunately, has not evoked a response, he noted.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed that Vietnam will exert further efforts to attain positive results at the present round of talks.

LAO PRESIDENT ON PRC BORDER TENSION, NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK231134 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 22 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A Vientiane-based TASS correspondent reports that President Souphanouvong has said that the state of tension, initiated by China, continues to dominate the Laos-China border areas. Beijing has continued to send its forces to the areas adjacent to the border, carried out military exercises and troop movements, conducted sabotage activities and dispatched spies and agents to operate in Laos.

The Chinese authorities, stepping up their psychological warfare, are attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of Laos, to sabotage peace and happiness in this country and to reverse the direction of this country's advancement. Beijing has continued to carry out slanderous propaganda against the LPRP and the LPDR Government.

In the face of such an event, the people and army of the LPDR have continuously heightened their revolutionary vigilance.

President Souphanouvong explained: In the international arena, the Lao Government has preserved the principles of independence and sovereignty. The Lao Government wishes to tighten its solidarity with the socialist countries and to safeguard the fine relationship with the member countries of the nonaligned movement. We support the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for the defense of their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. We highly appreciate the all-round assistance given to the peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula by the various fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers parties and by the various progressive forces in the world.

President Souphanouvong said: The summit conference of the nonalined countries, scheduled to be held soon in Havana, will surely contribute to tightening the solidarity of the nonalined movement. This conference is being held in the capital of a country with a revolutionary government and heroic people, who are the leaders of the nonalined movement and have given assistance to people struggling for national liberation, independence, peace, democracy and socialism. The LPDR Government has been well prepared to attend this conference and is ready to contribute to the success of this international meeting.

IRANIAN DRAFT CONSTITUTION, EXTREMISM WITHIN COUNTRY DISCUSSED

LD222320 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The draft constitution has been published in Iran. It defines the state system in the Islamic republic. It will be offered for public discussion for a period of 1 month to be followed by discussion by a 75-member council of men of religion and of the law to put it in its final form, pending its submission to the people in a public referendum.

Thus the Iranian people are now awaiting their constitution, but their waiting is not calm. Iran is in turmoil shattered by political power strife. The problem of nationalities there has greatly worsened. The measures taken by the Provisional Government have not yet produced any tangible results. The government of Mehdi Bazargan is exposed to criticism from both above and below. It is blamed for not being able yet to purge the state institutions, end unemployment and begin widescale housing.

But we must not forget that the ruling power is not represented by Bazargan, but by Ayatollah Khomeyni who is increasingly being called the imam, that is the leader. The men of religion around him always talk of the provisional character of the current cabinet and the restriction of its duties. For his part, Mehdi Bazargan affirms that economic anarchy is reigning over the country, and that the absence of a unified authority carries with it a major threat to Iran's future.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has been trying to find an end to domestic feuds and to unify the popular masses under one Islamic flag. He has been strongly denouncing the political parties whose programs differ from those of the Islamic administration.

The Western press considers these steps by the Iranian leader to be an attempt to establish a one-party system. The situation is further worsened by the reactionary elements which consist of extremist groups engaging in acts of terrorism--carried out by forces of imperialism, Zionism and internal reaction, as the religious leaders declare.

The best example of this state of affairs is the formation of the Forqan extremist group which announced its responsibility for the political crime of assassinating General Qarani and Ayatollah Motahhari.

A wave of anti-American demonstrations and public rallies have swept the country at Khomeyni's instigation. The direct cause of the new explosion--for which the way was paved by the American oppression over the years--was the well-known decision taken by the U.S. Senate denouncing the death sentences passed by the extraordinary Islamic revolutionary court. This decision was considered to be direct interference by Washington in Iran's affairs and an instigation to all the anti-Iranian revolution elements to intensify their operations against it.

Reactionary elements penetrated the demonstrators' ranks and tried to divert the anti-American demonstrations to another course through the formation of a group of fanatics who raise slogans directed against the USSR and Afghanistan. Unfortunately such attacks occur every now and then in open statements made by some men of religion such as Ayatollah Hashimi Rafsanjani and Ayatollah Rohani who have instigated the Afghan people against the Afghan leaders. But one cannot but believe that these two men only express their personal views. Some fanatics could take such utterances to mean a call to commit acts of provocation.

There are views which are completely opposite to those expressed by Rafsanjani and Rohani. In an interview with Kuwait's AL-WATAN, the Islamic leader Shari'at-Madari expressed gratitude to the USSR for its cordial attitude toward the Iranian revolution. He expressed his hope that Soviet-Iranian relations would become stronger and closer. He also said: Though we are Muslims and the USSR is atheist, this should not stand in the way of cooperation between us. We not only want cooperation with the USSR but we work for it. He described the USSR's attitude toward the question of its relations with its southern neighbor, he defined the attitude of the USSR toward its southern neighbors most clearly and precisely. [sentence as heard] In a cable to Mehdi Bazargan, Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin said that the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will undoubtedly serve the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Iran, as well as those of international peace and security. The cable reiterated the basis of bilateral relations as equality, good neighborhood, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. These principles are still firm and they define the character of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The Soviets follow with concern the developments in the southern regions beyond their borders. They are fully satisfied with and sympathetic to the true revolutionary changes in Iran. At the same time, they cannot but be disturbed by the reports of attacks by reaction and the difficulties of the Iranian people are facing and the lack of political and economic stability there.

As is admitted by all, Iran is passing through a hard transitional period. For this reason, the Iranian people are looking forward to the referendum and the new constitution with the hope that the new constitution will act as a [words indistinct] factor and would give the permanent government the opportunity to begin solving the numerous intricate problems obstructing its way.

SAVCHENKO DISCUSSES NEW DRAFT CONSTITUTION IN IRAN

NC221842 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The publication of the new draft constitution is undoubtedly an important step in strengthening the achievements of the revolution in Iran. One of the most important points in the draft constitution is that the term "republic" has been strengthened.

Those articles in the constitution that safeguard the rights of the individuals are of great importance. The equality of all the peoples in the Islamic republic and of individuals before the law; the freedom of speech and of press; the freedom to form religious and political groups and societies; and the freedom to hold peaceful gatherings have been announced.

Without these political freedoms, the free expression of opinions by the people, which in the draft constitution has been set forth as the foundation and basis of the republic, would not be possible. In addition, social rights, such as the right to work, to receive an education and to protect the welfare of the mother and child, have also been set forth. In the former Iranian Constitution, these rights had not been anticipated.

In the new draft, it is said that private ownership achieved by legitimate means is to be respected. At the same time, there are some articles to prevent extravagances arising from the use of private capitalism that are detrimental to society:

Firstly, the balance of private ownership will be set by law; and secondly, private ownership in agriculture and commerce that proves detrimental to society might be nationalized.

When we remember the great [word indistinct] arising from the activities of various businessmen and dealers--who, taking full advantage of high prices, inflation and the housing crisis in the nation during the previous regime, (?amassed) wealth, their activities being to the detriment of the toiling masses--we see clearly the extreme profitability of this article in the constitution.

Of special interest is the reference to foreign policy, which shows that the new Iran is not prepared to be turned into a base to be used by foreign armies against Iran's neighbors. It is stated in the draft constitution that the creation of foreign military bases, even for peaceful purposes, is forbidden.

At the moment, the draft constitution has been submitted for public review, although some of the matters mentioned have been in operation for some time in Iran. For instance, intense discussions are now going on about autonomy for minority regions, the rights of women, freedom of the press and other matters, and in the coming month, these discussions will be continued.

TUDEH PARTY'S REACTION TO DRAFT IRANIAN CONSTITUTION

LD250948 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 25, TASS--The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) in an open letter of the Central Committee, published by the newspaper MARDOM, has supported the text of the draft new constitution, submitted for the nation-wide discussion. The party at the same time proposed to specify and give a different wording of a number of articles of the draft basic law. Specifically, it is proposed to indicate that Iran's economic system is based on three sectors--the state, cooperative, and private, the activities of which are coordinated with the help of state planning. A more clear word has been proposed also for the article on foreign policy and also for the article on women's rights.

U.S. TECHNICIANS ARRIVAL IN IRAN REPORTED BY IZVESTIYA

LD221223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Untitled AFP-attributed report from "World Today" feature compiled by M. Zubko]

[Text] About 40 U.S. military experts and technicians have arrived in Iran to service and repair Iranian Air Force planes formerly acquired from the United States.

STOCKHOLM PAPER DISCUSSES IRANIAN RELATIONS WITH AZERBAIJAN

LD221413 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 Jun 79 p 8 LD

[Steffan Teste dispatch: "Gas Crisis in Soviet Union"]

[Text] Baku, June--Iran is supplying no more than 35 percent of the gas which the Soviet border Republic of Azerbaijan should receive according to the existing agreement. It is uncertain when Iran will be able to supply the full amount of gas. "It could be at any time," says Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the republic's government. [paragraph continues]

We have been promised that in any case we will receive the normal gas supply for summer."

It was the Republic of Azerbaijan with a population of over 6 million, and in particular the capital, Baku, which was hit badly by the exceptionally cold winter last year. The supply of gas from Iran ceased, and domestic heating in the region was dependent on natural gas--19 billion cubic meters per year from Iran and 12 billion cubic meters per year from domestic fields.

The summer warmth and the resumption of the working of [presumably, Iranian] plants, coupled with the use of coal and oil for domestic heating have eased the situation somewhat for Azerbaijan and the neighboring Republic of Armenia, which is also dependant on gas from Iran.

It was in March-April when it was declared that the cross-border gas supply had been resumed, but still only a fraction of the previously agreed amount is being supplied. If the situation in Iran does not stabilize the people of both Soviet republics can look forward to another cold winter.

Otherwise people in Azerbaijan say that the Iranian revolution has not affected them at all. "Our border guards who guard the 1,200-km-long border with Iran have only heard shooting at a distance. Otherwise it has been peaceful," Lemberanskiy says. "Right at the start a dozen Iranians turned up who wanted to cross the border into the Soviet Union. They wanted to settle here and send their children to school. After discussion we sent them back."

Iranian laws stating that no adult over the age of 18 may leave the country is also considered to be a contributing reason for the fact that no one since then has attempted to cross the border. Before the Iranian revolution it was common for relatives of Azerbaijan inhabitants to visit. Since the revolution there have been no such visits. Iranian data state that there are 11 million Azerbaijanis in Iran, while in Azerbaijan it is believed that there are 17 million. The latter figure is five times more than the approximately 3.6 million Azerbaijanis who live in the Soviet republic today. The rest of the population comprises immigrants--Iranians, Russians, Jews and a large number of other peoples.

One does not really see much in the republic about the supposed good relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. So far there is no written agreement between the new Iranian Government and the Soviets. Border traffic is not very extensive and the Iranians have started discussions on increased payment for the gas which they are to supply. Various cooperation plans are currently stalled. There are plans to build another equally large a pipeline from Iran to the Soviet Union which in the future would also be able to supply gas for export to West Germany, for instance. Currently large quantities of gas are being burned off to no benefit in Iranian oilfields. No work on the planned gas pipeline has been done by either side. Soviet workers went to Iran to build the first gas pipeline, and it has been said previously that they should also help to build the new one. The Soviet Union also has plans to build a second power station on a border river between the two countries in cooperation with Iran. Even this project has been suspended and at present no one can say when and if this cooperation project will be realized.

GHANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD230914 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In this program of "Africa As We See It" we turn to Ghana where parliamentary and presidential elections have just taken place. Our observer Vladlen Mikhaylov makes this comment:

Parliamentary elections brought an impressive victory to candidates of the National People's Party, the party loyal--as its program indicates--to the concepts and theory of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the man who founded the independent Ghanaian state.

I think this indicates that most Ghanaians support Dr Nkrumah's choice of ways for attaining full economic independence and building a society free from the exploitation of man by man. The program of the National People's Party does not overlook the acute economic and social problems that now preoccupy the nation. As far as its foreign policy is concerned, it favors the easing of international tensions,a stronger peace and all-round support for peoples fighting to free Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Regarding the presidential elections, many observers feel that the National People's Party's candidate, Dr Hilla Limann, failed to get an absolute majority only because he is a new figure on the country's political scene. Very few Ghanaians know him, whereas the tendency in the country is to elect a president on the basis of his personal merits rather than the merits of his party's program. Still there is to be a second round. As far as the first round is concerned, Dr Hilla Limann has a head start of 80,000 votes on this runner-up, Victor Owusu, of the People's Front Party.

The general election in Ghana took place in complicated conditions. On the 4th of this month a military coup was staged there, the third in the past 7 years. The new group of the military that came to power led by Capt [as heard] Jerry Rawlings, declared its intention to hand over to a civilian government which will be formed following general elections. Transition to civilian rule, as planned earlier, has been postponed to the 1st of October. The country has a host of pressing economic and social problems. Attempts by the former military regime to improve Ghana's economic affairs with the help of experts from the International Monetary Fund produced no positive results. Now the people expect the ruling Revolutionary Council to announce its program of action in the economic field, specifically, how it proposes to deal with the pressing problems.

ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS REAFFIRMS SOCIALIST PATH

LD240415 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 23, TASS--The People's Republic of Angola has embarked on the socialist road of development and will never sidetrack from it. It was confirmed by the First Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party and is final and irrevocable. A statement to this effect is contained in the decision of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party CC on the financial-economic situation of the country, which was issued here today.

The implementation of our people's socialist choice, the document points out, is the only correct way of resolving the problems of the Angolan revolution.

The decision calls for speeding up the creation of the material and technical basis of socialism, for severing with the production relations inherited from capitalism, for broadening the socialist sector of economy and laying the socio-economic foundations for the establishment of genuine people's power in Angola.

The revolutionary gains of the working class and of the whole Angolan people, which are of vital significance for socialist construction in our country, says the decision, must be not only defended against the dangerous and criminal actions of saboteurs and the counter-revolution, but also strengthened under the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people--the MPLA-Workers' Party.

The Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party CC, the decision stresses, considers as one of the most important tasks of its policy a further development and strengthening of the state sector of economy and continuing the nationalization of the basic means of production, which must belong to the people.

ADDIS ABABA MEETING ON USSR-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION ENDS

ID221221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 June--The first session of the Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade has completed its work here.

Speaking at the signing ceremony for the protocol on the results of its work, Endale Tesema, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, made a high assessment of the comprehensive relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY BODY CABLES GREETINGS TO S. AFRICAN ANC

ID250903 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--On the occasion of South Africa's liberation day, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has conveyed to the African National Congress of South Africa, leading the courageous struggle for elimination of racial and social oppression of the South African people, fraternal greetings and sincere wishes of successes in this just struggle.

June 26 is the day of demonstration of unity of the liberation forces of South Africa, the national liberation movement and the revolutionary working class movement of South Africa. The Soviet people, true as they are to the principle of proletarian internationalism, marking the liberation day of South Africa, express full support for the South African patriots' struggle against apartheid, for freedom and democracy, says the Soviet committee's message.

OAS REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL ON NICARAGUA

LD240356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Soltan dispatch from the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov]

[Text] The opening of the session of OAS foreign ministers, convened in Washington at the request of the United States to discuss the situation in Nicaragua, began on Friday an hour late. On a horseshoe-shaped table in the small hall, labels had been set out with the names of the 27 member states of the OAS. Music was played on the instructions of the Secretariat but the melodious strains of the tango failed to tranquilize the assembled delegates. Our correspondent in Washington, Yuriy Soltan, has this to report:

It has become known that the U.S. State Department representatives are twisting the arms of the OAS delegates in an attempt to get them to approve Washington's plan for a settlement in Nicaragua. As has become known, the plan was adopted nearly 2 weeks ago at a secret session at the White House. What it amounts to is a bid to liquidate the popular uprising in Nicaragua and prevent a government of the leftwing forces from coming to power there. With this aim, the Washington administration [words indistinct] the conviction that Somoza is no longer able to cope with the situation, decided to renounce official support of the dictator, force the rebels to lay down their arms, and set up a provisional transition government with the help of which a new regime can later be set up in Nicaragua which will still be obedient to the United States. To implement this plan, the United States proposed organizing armed intervention in Nicaragua, by means of a so-called inter-American OAS force which would be sent there and would comprise special U.S. troops.

At the session of the OAS foreign ministers, the U.S. delegation found itself almost as isolated as the representatives of the dictator Somoza. The OAS foreign ministers accused the dictator Somoza of criminal genocide, demanded his removal from power and, most importantly, refused to set up--as insistently demanded by the United States--an inter-American force for armed interference in the internal affairs of the country. They remembered how the United States used the flag of the OAS in 1954 to put down the popular uprising in Guatemala, and in 1965 in the Dominican Republic. But does this mean that Washington has given up the idea of an armed incursion into Nicaragua? By no means. It is reported that the Administration and the Pentagon are examining the alternative of independent action by the United States.

U.S. FEARS 'RADICAL' OUTCOME IN NICARAGUA

LD221858 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 22, TASS--The essence of the American plan of "settlement" in Nicaragua boils down to preserving at all cost a pliant regime in Nicaragua, even at the price of sacrificing Somoza. This plan was outlined by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the emergency consultative conference of the Organisation of American States, that is being held at the level of foreign ministers. It was convened on the insistence of the United States under the pretext of "searching" for a solution of the Nicaraguan problem.

The ruling circles in Washington are obviously not suited by the perspective of the collapse of the pro-American regime in Nicaragua and the coming to power of patriotic forces. [paragraph continues]

Striving to ensure its strategic and economic interests in that Central American country, Washington urgently worked out a plan of a "peace settlement" on its own terms. As stated by the secretary of state, a so-called "inter-American force", that the United States proposes to rush to Nicaragua, is to serve as an instrument of such a "settlement". This force is to "facilitate" the forming of a "moderate" government from which representatives of the patriotic forces, that have united in the struggle to overthrow the Somoza tyranny, will be barred.

Commenting on the statement by Cyrus Vance, the Associated Press notes that the U.S. Administration fears most of all a "radical" denouement of the uprising in Nicaragua, i.e. a victory of the Sandino National Liberation Front, which is inevitable if the military operations are not ceased there.

Delegates from many Latin American countries at the OAS meeting have seen the true essence of the "solution" being imposed by the United States, subjecting the draft resolution of the United States to a sharp criticism.

Implementation of some of the provisions of the draft resolution, said the Permanent Representative of Panama with the Organisation of American States Juan A. Tek, clearly meaning the plans to interfere in Nicaragua under an OAS flag, is fraught with the most serious consequences.

For the people of Nicaragua, the Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said, there was no resort but to take up arms and to rise for a struggle against the tyranny.

He said that the Organisation of American States has neither legal, political, nor moral right to interfere in the developments in Nicaragua.

Speaking on behalf of the five countries of the Andes Group, Venezuela's Foreign Minister Jose A. Sambrano said that there is already a government in Nicaragua which expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of the country's population--it is the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador, he stressed, insist on recognizing this government as the sole legitimate representative of the Nicaraguan people.

The Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has rejected the U.S. proposal. Its adoption would have been tantamount to a betrayal of the interests and the aspirations of the long-suffering people of Nicaragua. The only way out is to expel Somoza with the whole of his civilian and military henchmen, says a statement released here by the provisional government.

BLAS ROCA INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD250807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba headed by Blas Roca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, left the Soviet Union 18 June. It had been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Blas Roca said in an interview with a TASS correspondent: The visit of the delegation of Cuban parliamentarians to the USSR has been very fruitful. It was with great interest that we familiarized ourselves with the activities of your country's supreme organ of state power and studied in detail the work of local soviets. We intend to use the experience, which is extremely important for us, to further improve the activities of the corresponding organs of people's power in Cuba.

Our meetings with the Soviet people convinced us once again how strong and unbreakable is the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and how sincere their sympathies are. I am profoundly confident that this visit by Cuban parliamentarians will serve to further strengthen Soviet-Cuban friendship.

These days, Blas Roca said in conclusion, the whole world's attention has been riveted on Vienna, where the historic meeting was taking place between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter. The signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is an extremely important step on the path of strengthening the relaxation of international tension. It accords with the aspirations of all peoples and will help to strengthen peace throughout the world.

COSTA RICAN ENVOY JIMENEZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD200741 Moscow IZVESTIYA IN Russian 14 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Luis Barahona Jimenez, Costa Rican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, has arrived in Moscow.

BREZHNEV LEAVES FOR HOLIDAY, SEEN OFF BY POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD221722 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today left for a holiday.

Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by Politbureau members of the CPSU CC, alternate Politbureau members of the CPSU CC, CPSU CC secretaries, top officials of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

GEORGIA RAYKOM FAILS TO COMBAT ALIEN CUSTOMS

LD221143 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "At Georgian CP Central Committee. Observe More Strictly Demands of Georgian CP Central Committee Resolution on Combatting Harmful Traditions and Customs"]

[Text] The Georgian CP Central Committee has examined the question of Zestafonskiy Raykom's work to fulfill the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Intensify the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs."

The resolution which was adopted notes that, by fulfilling the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Intensify the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs," Zestafonskiy Raykom is carrying out definite work for the masses' communist education, the implementation of the fundamental principles of the Soviet way of life, the assertion of the norms of communist morality and the rejection of phenomena alien to our society.

At the same time, the Georgian CP Central Committee noted that the standard of Zestafonskiy Raykom's activity to implement the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution still does not meet contemporary demands. Certain customs, rites and festivals which are at variance with the norms of socialist morality and the Soviet way of life exist among the negative phenomena which are still causing moral and material losses to society. The rayon is still failing to carry out purposeful, systematic and uncompromising work against harmful survivals of the past. The general standard of the struggle against them is low and this has an impact in the most diverse spheres of people's labor and social activity.

The party organizations and economic leaders of certain of the rayon's labor collectives have still not insured that the atmosphere of a creative approach to work is asserted at every level and that every worker, engineering and technical worker, kolkhoz member and employee is involved in the struggle against negligence, laxity and violations of labor and social discipline. The education measures implemented in labor collectives are sometimes merely explanatory and are divorced from life and leading experience--as a result of which they do not always achieve their aims and exert only a weak influence on people's consciousness and actions.

The raykom and primary party organizations are still inadequately reorganizing their work to strengthen socialist legality. There are still many thefts of socialist property, manifestations of private property tendencies and violations of the laws and the norms of communist morality in the rayon. Negative phenomena are particularly widespread in the population's trade services. Harmful traditions often result in crimes and violations of public order.

As a result of the relaxation of the attention paid to these questions, the performance of rituals and festivals alien to us and big funeral wakes, weddings, housewarmings and other occasions accompanied by the collection of large sums of money have been revived among a certain section of the population. Communists, pedagogs and personnel of organs for the protection of public order are often the initiators of this.

The fact that sendoffs for people joining the ranks of the Soviet Army have often been turning into drunken sprees of late is causing serious concern. There has been an increase in the number of entrepreneurs in the rayon who, having crockery and stocks at their disposal and using a state institution--the Ministry of Consumer Services--as a cover, have transformed this institution into a source of personal income.

Primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the rayon and the local soviets have relaxed the attention which they pay to combatting harmful traditions and customs. Not all party organizations, soviet organs and social organizations have yet adopted active positions on this and the communists, Komsomol members, all forces of the public and administrative organs have not been really roused to overcome these traditions and customs.

The rayons' ideological cadres and agitation and propaganda aktiv have still not been properly mobilized against the harmful traditions and customs which have taken deep root in the rayon's life. Poor use is made in this work of the work of the system of political enlightenment and working people's economic education and various forms of agitation and mass political work. Out of the rayon's 148 primary party organizations, agitation collectives have been set up in only 53 and groups of political information workers have been set up in only 22. Even those are working badly. Many agitators are not even aware of the existence of the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on combatting harmful traditions. In agitation talks, a party assessment is not made of manifestations of a philistine mentality and public opinion is not molded regarding them; work to mold an atheist world outlook is carried out inadequately and differentiated approach to the various social groups of the population is not implemented. As a result, the influence of religion still remains considerable.

The raykom makes extremely poor use of lecture propaganda's potential for educating members of collectives in the spirit of communist morality and implacability toward views and customs alien to the Soviet way of life. In more than 50 percent of the rayon's primary party organizations not a single lecture has been delivered in the past year through the efforts of the raykom lecture group, while in the remaining organizations lectures have not been delivered on important topics such as working people's international and moral education, the struggle against survivals of the past in people's consciousness and behavior and against the antipodes of socialist morality.

The rayon Commission for the Propaganda of New Rites and Rituals and Their Introduction Into Working People's Daily Lives set up in 1975 has still not started work and, in effect, exists only on paper.

The Georgain CP Central Committee noted that the standard of the ideological education work carried out by Zestafonskiy Raykom (First Secretary Comrade B. Merkviladze, Ideology Secretary Comrade G. Dzabiridze) does not accord with contemporary demands and the new tasks of communist building. This work is not sufficiently specific, offensive, competent or scientific.

The Georgian CP Central Committee instructed Zestafonskiy Raykom to elaborate and implement, in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," a scientifically substantiated, purposeful complex of party organizational, ideological and political, economic and cultural enlightenment measures to radically improve the work aimed at overcoming and totally eradicating customs alien to our society and at revealing and generalizing the experience of improving the ideological content and esthetic forms of new Soviet rites, rituals and festivals.

The raykom is instructed to analyze profoundly the reasons for the shortcomings and omissions which exist in the rayon's social, economic and cultural life and to make a principled party assessment of them in each specific case. The raykom must radically reorganize the leadership of all primary party organizations' ideological education work, paying particular attention to the need to intensify the struggle against harmful traditions and customs and to improving individual work with members of labor collectives. Each primary party organization and each collective must determine its own specific tasks and measures in the social struggle to eradicate harmful traditions and customs and to introduce the new socialist rites everywhere. Labor festivals, the feting of veterans, meetings with notable people of the rayon and the republic, professional competitions, mass propaganda and physical culture and sports measures, marches round sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory and others must be counterposed against religious rituals and other rituals alien to our society.

The raykom must wage an implacable struggle against any manifestations of private property tendencies and violations of socialist legality, extensively utilizing for these purposes public opinion, measures of collective influence and the various forms and methods of ideological and political work with the masses. They must do everthing possible to instill in people an implacable attitude toward views alien to our society.

The rayispolkom is instructed to establish strict control over the work of the rituals and rites combine, to impose exemplary state discipline there and to insure that the combine becomes a true champion of the party's policy in the struggle against harmful traditions and customs and in the assertion of new Soviet rites.

The Zestafonskiy Raykom Bureau and raykom secretaries Comrades B. Merkviladze and G. Dzabiridze have been reprimanded for underassessing ideological work.

In its resolution the Georgian CP Central Committee outlined a number of other specific organizational and political measures aimed at insuring unconditional fulfillment of the demands of the resolution "On Measures To Intensify the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs."

## BRIEFS

NEW RSFSR HONORARY AWARD--The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instituted the honorary title of Merited Transport Worker of the RSFSR. It is to be conferred on highly qualified workers of railway, air, water and road transport; and also of transport organizations, workshops, and enterprises of other branches of the national economy which attain particular distinction in the fulfillment of plan and production targets and socialist pledges; in the improvement of the utilization of means of transport, in insuring trouble-free operations, and in raising labor productivity, production efficiency, the quality of work and standards of services to the population. It will be awarded to those who make significant contribution to scientific-technical progress and the training of qualified cadres, and have worked in the sphere of transport for at least 15 years. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

## PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE RESOLUTION ON ENERGY SUPPLIES

LD221417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Providing the National Economy and the Population With Fuel, Electricity and Heat in the Fall-Winter Period of 1979-1980."

The resolution emphasizes that reliably providing the national economy and the population with fuel, electricity and thermal energy in the fall-winter period of 1979-1980 is a very important state task of USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, party and soviet organs, economic organizations and enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments and councils of ministers of union republics to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's plan targets for fuel extraction, production and transportation, its stockpiling at power stations, industrial enterprises and organizations and the uninterrupted increase of fuel and energy and other raw material resources essential for the dynamic development of the country's economy in the fall-winter period of 1979-1980 in accordance with the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the question of providing the national economy and the population with fuel, electricity and thermal energy.

USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union republics and the chiefs of economic organizations and enterprises are instructed to insure:

--The preparation of power stations, electrical and heating networks, industrial enterprises, railroads and municipal services in urban and rural localities for continuous work in the fall-winter period of 1979-1980;

--An improvement of the standard of routing freight transportation, a reduction in freight-car and tank-car delays on railroad access lines of subordinate organizations and enterprises down to the established norms and the prompt loading and unloading of freight cars and tank cars;

--A regular supply of fuel to the population and the prompt delivery of the requisite amount of coal, briquettes, firewood, domestic stove fuel and liquefied gas to the repositories of urban and rural trading and other organizations providing the population with fuel;

--An increase in the extraction of peat and the procurement and exploitation of local kinds of fuel and recycled fuel and energy resources;

--The elaboration and implementation of measures for saving fuel, electricity, thermal energy, and petroleum products and the organization of the strictest monitoring of their rational utilization;

--The creation of stocks of all kinds of fuel in quantities established by the resolution at power stations, association and enterprises, railroad facilities and shipping companies in accordance with monthly schedules.

The resolution orders USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms and economic leaders to take steps to reduce from June through December of this year the expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal energy in ministries, at enterprises, on railraods in municipal and consumer services organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Therefore, heating networks and heating, ventilation and hot water supply systems must be put in order at every enterprise and organization, and housing, production and social premises must be insulated against heat loss before the arrival of the fall-winter period of 1979-1980.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is instructed to bring the plan for electricity generation into line with the target for saving electricity from June through December 1979 and, with chiefs of power systems, to devise and implement measures to improve the realiability of supplies of electricity and thermal energy, and also to intensify monitoring of, and responsibility for, the fulfillment of targets for the saving of energy by consumers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the proposal of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry concerning the additional production in Chelyabinskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Lvovskaya, and Volynskaya oblasts of coal and combustible shales in 1979 and have also made it incumbent upon the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Railways to insure in the second half of 1979 the extraction and transportation of 1 million tons of Ekibaustuz coal over and above the plan and additional targets.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Railways are instructed to insure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the loading and transportation of coal set for the period June through December. Particular attention is drawn to the need to load and dispatch coal from stockpiles at mines, open-cut pits and enrichment factories.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of the Gas Industry are assigned the task from June through December 1979 of delivering oil and gas condensate to oil refineries in order to compensate for the shortfalls permitted to occur in the period January through April 1979. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must produce an extra 3.2 million tons of fuel oil from June through December this year, and the Ministry of the Gas Industry must deliver to consumers 1 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the established plan.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and also petroleum sales organizations of the union republics are instructed to insure from the second through the fourth quarters of 1979 the transportation of oil in accordance with the set target.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to devise and implement measures in 1979 to insure the extraction and delivery to consumers of oil, gas condesate, gas and coal and also the refining of petroleum and production of fuel oil in accordance with the targets of the first quarter of 1980. The Ministry of Railways is ordered to insure the priority supply of freight cars and tank cars from June through December 1979, for loading with coal, shales and also fuel oil, in quantities sufficient to insure the fulfillment of established plans and targets for the delivery of these kinds of fuel to consumers, keeping a special check on the supply of freight cars by the Donetsk, Kemerovo, East Siberian, West Siberian, Krasnoyarsk, Virgin Land, Alma Ata and Northern railroads.

The councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms are ordered, in coordination with the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, to devise and confirm by 1 September 1979 schedules for switching power stations and other industrial enterprises to reserve types of fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set targets for accelerating the construction and commissioning in 1979 of projects in fuel sectors of industry and in the power industry such as gas pipelines, compressor stations, gas processing plants and electricity transmission lines. Particular attention is drawn to the commissioning as soon as possible of the second line of the Perm-Kazan-Gorkiy gas pipeline and Gryazovets-Leningrad gas pipeline and also of compressor stations on those gas pipelines and on the Vyngapur-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline.

The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry and a number of other ministries are obliged to insure the delivery, promptly and in accordance with the set amounts, of essential equipment, machines and their spare parts, rolled metal, pipes, pit props and other materials to fuel sectors and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and to insure the fulfilment of the set volume of repair work.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to intensify monitoring of expenditure of fuel, electricity and thermal energy and also of petroleum products at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in organizations and establishments, and also to intensify monitoring of the observance of set norms for unloading freight cars and tank cars, calling to strict account any officials guilty of wasteful expenditure of fuel and energy resources or of delaying railroad freight cars and tank cars beyond the set norms.

The USSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting and the editorial offices of central and local newspapers and journals are ordered to widely publicize the activity of collectives which have achieved high indicators in increasing fuel resources and in their thrifty use and also instances of a negligent attitude toward this matter. It is essential to improve the effectiveness of the materials published on these themes. It would be expedient for the newspapers IZVESTIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and TRUD to organize the periodic publication of materials on questions connected with increasing fuel resources and using them economically.

The resolution also sets out other measures for providing the national economy and the population with fuel, electricity and thermal energy in the fall-winter period of 1979-1980.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and chiefs of associations, enterprises and organizations to take steps for implementing a very strict policy of thrift with regard to fuel and energy resources. In this work it is essential to rely constantly on the broad aktiv of working people, to carefully take account of observations and proposals of workers, engineers, technicians and employees aimed at the conservation of fuel, electricity and thermal energy in every way and to react sharply to instances of negligence here on the part of officials.

The resolution obliges union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to monitor unremittingly the work carried out by economic organizations for the prompt and complete fulfillment of the targets provided for by this resolution.

Party, soviet and economic organs must devote more attention to the observance of plan discipline. The executants are to be taken strictly to task for a formal attitude toward the utilization of fuel and energy resources and of the potential for increasing them, and for reducing fuel losses during extraction, storage and transportation. It is essential to constantly direct the activity of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives toward accelerating the increase in capacities at enterprises in the fuel sectors and to use them more rationally. The positive experience of leading collectives and production innovators must be persistently brought to light and widely disseminated. Material and moral incentives for achieving high results in discovering additional fuel resources and using them economically must be applied more efficiently.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the union republic communist parties and councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, local party and soviet organs and chiefs of associations, enterprises and organizations will take every step for the prompt preparation of the national economy for the work in the fall-winter period of 1979-1980 and for the fulfillment of targets for fuel extraction, production, transportation and accumulation and also for the economic utilization of fuel and energy resources.

PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA FOR FIRST 5 MONTHS OF 1979 REPORTED

LD221017 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 11 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary" and commentary: "The USSR's Industry in the First 5 Months of 1979"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has acquired at the USSR Central Statistic Administration the following figures on the results of the work of industry in January-May 1979.

The volume of industrial production in the period January-May 1979 increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity over the same period increased 2.5 percent.

The January-May plan for the volume of sales of output was fulfilled 100.3 percent.

For the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and the production volume and labor productivity growth rates were:

| All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments | Percentage Fulfillment of 5-Month Plan for Sale of Output | January-May 1979 as Percentage of January-May 1978 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production Volume | Labor Productivity |
| Power and Electrifications | 100.7 | 104 | 103 |
| Petroleum Industry | 99.5 | 103 | 102 |
| Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry | 98 | 102 | 101 |
| Gas Industry | 103 | 113 | 109 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal Industry | 101 | 100.9 | 98 |
| Ferrous Metallurgy | 99 | 100.3 | 100.3 |
| Non-Ferrous Metallurgy | 100 | 100.2 | 99 |
| Chemical Industry | 96 | 100.8 | 99 |
| Power Machine Building | 100.8 | 103 | 102 |
| Heavy and Transport Machine Building | 100.7 | 103 | 103 |
| Electrical Engineering | 101 | 104 | 103 |
| Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building | 101 | 106 | 106 |
| Machine Tool and Tool Building | 99.4 | 109 | 107 |
| Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems | 101 | 109 | 109 |
| Automotive Industry | 101 | 109 | 107 |
| Tractor and Agriculture Machine Building | 100.4 | 104 | 103 |
| Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production | 102 | 108 | 105 |
| Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building | 102 | 105 | 104 |
| Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances | 100.8 | 105 | 104 |
| Timber and Wood Processing Industry | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Pulp and Paper Industry | 93 | 94 | 93 |
| Construction Materials Industry | 97 | 99.1 | 99 |
| Light Industry | 100.7 | 102 | 103 |
| Food Industry | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Meat and Dairy Industry | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Fish Industry | 100.6 | 97 | 96 |
| Procurements | 102 | 102 | 101 |
| Medical Industry | 101 | 109 | 107 |
| Main Administration of Microbiological Industry | 100.2 | 104 | 100.3 |

Below are the figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination)

| Republics | Percentage Fulfillment of 5-Month Plan for Sale of Output | January-May 1979 as Percentage of January-May 1979 for Production Volume |
|---|---|---|
| RSFSR | 100.6 | 103 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 101 | 103 |
| Belorussian SSR | 102 | 108 |
| Uzbek SSR | 102 | 103 |
| Kazakh SSR | 100.8 | 103 |
| Georgian SSR | 101 | 107 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 102 | 108 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 102 | 102 |
| Moldavian SSR | 102 | 104 |
| Latvian SSR | 101 | 100 |
| Kirgis SSR | 101 | 105 |
| Tadzik SSR | 103 | 109 |
| Armenian SSR | 102 | 108 |
| Turkmen SSR | 102 | 98 |
| Estonian SSR | 101 | 103 |

The production of the most important types of output was:

| Types of Output | Output Produced In May 1979 | Output Produced In January-May 1979 | January-May as Percentage of January-May 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity--Billion Kilowatt Hours | 94.3 | 529 | 104 |
| Petroleum (Including Gas Condensate)--Million Tons | 48.2 | 239 | 103 |
| Gas--Billion Cubic Meters | 33.5 | 168 | 109 |
| Coal--Million Tons | 57.8 | 306 | 101 |
| Steel-Million Tons | 12.9 | 62.6 | 99.3 |
| Rolled Ferrous Metals (Finished)--Million Tons | 8.8 | 43.4 | 99 |
| Steel Pipes--Million Tons | 1.4 | 7.4 | 102 |
| Mineral Fertilizers (in Standard Units)--Million Tons | 8.8 | 38.9 | 92 |
| Chemical Plant Protection Agents (in Standard Units)--Thousand Tons | 42.7 | 204 | 96 |
| Synethetic Resins and Plastics--Million Tons | 0.3 | 1.4 | 98 |
| Chemical Fibers and Yarns--Thousand Tons | 92.2 | 472 | 100.5 |
| Motor Vehicle Tires--Millions | 4.8 | 25.1 | 102 |
| AC Electric Motors | 4.1 | 21.6 | 105 |
| Metal-Cutting Machine Tools: | | | |
| Thousands | 19.1 | 97.0 | 99 |
| Million Rubles | 150 | 759 | 107 |
| Including Those With Numeric Program Control--Thousands | 0.6 | 3.2 | 107 |
| Forging and Pressing Machines: | | | |
| Thousands | 4.7 | 23.1 | 100.5 |
| Million Rubes | 45.9 | 224 | 112 |
| Instruments, Automation Equipment and Spare Parts for Them--Billion Rubles | 0.4 | 2.0 | 112 |
| Computer Hardware and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles | 0.3 | 1.5 | 114 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petroleum Apparatus--Thousand Tons | 16.2 | 81.2 | 111 |
| Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts for it--Million Rubles | 59.9 | 308 | 105 |
| Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for it for the Light and Food Industry--Million Rubles | 105 | 533 | 104 |
| Mainline Diesel Locomotives--Thousand Horsepower | 345 | 1609 | 96 |
| Mainline Electric-Locomotive--Thousand Horsepower | 275 | 1434 | 102 |
| Mainline Freight Cars--Thousands | 5.4 | 27.7 | 97 |
| Motor Vehicles--Thousands | 172 | 905 | 102 |
| Of Which: | | | |
| Trucks | 61.9 | 326 | 103 |
| Automobiles | 104 | 546 | 100.6 |
| Tractors--Thousands | 44.4 | 229 | 95 |
| Agricultural Machinery--Million Rubles | 209 | 1090 | 107 |
| Machinery for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--Million Rubles | 166 | 825 | 108 |
| Grain Harvesting Combines--Thousands | 9.0 | 48.1 | 104 |
| Excavators--Thousands | 3.4 | 17.6 | 102 |
| Commercial Timber (Not Counting Small Timber Procurers)--Million Cubic Meters | 14.2 | 121 | 91 |
| Paper--Million Tons | 0.4 | 2.2 | 95 |
| Cement--Million Tons | 11.1 | 49.2 | 93 |
| Textiles of All Types--Billion Square Meters | 0.8 | 4.5 | 100.7 |
| Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--Million Items | 128 | 667 | 102 |
| Leather Footwear-Million Pairs | 60.5 | 320 | 100.3 |
| Meat (From State Raw Material Resources)--Million Tons | 0.6 | 3.2 | 100.1 |
| Sausage Products--Million Tons | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.2 |
| Edible Fish Produce Including Canned Fish--Billion Rubles | 0.4 | 1.7 | 93 |
| Butter (From State Raw Material Resources)--Thousand Tons | 143 | 459 | 96 |
| Whole Milk Produce in Milk Equivalent | 2.2 | 10.3 | 99.8 |
| Dried Milk and Dried Cream--Thousand Tons | 36.7 | 125 | 96 |
| High-Fat Cheese (From State Raw Material Resources)--Thousand Tons | 69.1 | 275 | 102 |
| Vegetable Oil (From State Raw Material Resources)--Thousand Tons | 189 | 1123 | 86 |
| Mixed Feed--Million Tons | 4.2 | 21.9 | 104 |
| Clocks and Watches--Millions | 5.3 | 26.7 | 103 |
| China and Earthenware and Tin-Enamelled Pottery--Millions Items | 87.4 | 447 | 98 |
| Radio Receivers and Radio Phonographs--Millions | 0.7 | 3.4 | 95 |
| Television Sets--Millions | 0.6 | 3.0 | 101 |
| Of Which Color Receivers | 0.1 | 0.7 | 129 |
| Refrigerators--Millions | 0.5 | 2.5 | 102 |
| Washing Machines--Millions | 0.3 | 1.5 | 99.1 |
| Furniture--Billion Rubles | 0.4 | 2.2 | 104 |

Commentary on the Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-May. As is evident from the summary published, industry fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months by 100.3 percent in terms of output sales. All the union republics and most industrial ministries fulfilled the plan in terms of this indicator. Above-plan output since the start of the year includes 4.8 billion cubic meters of gas, 4.7 million tons of coal, a considerable quantity of instruments, machines and technological equipment, $7 million-worth of agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production, almost $200 million-worth of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances and much other industrial output.

The total volume of industrial production in January-May showed an increase of 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, and an increase of 3.6 percent in May.

The enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and certain other ministries have successfully fulfilled the 5-month targets in terms of output sales, labor productivity growth and the production of many of the most important types of output. In particular, the production increase in the Ministry of the Gas Industry totaled 12.5 percent and the increase in labor productivity, 9.2 percent. Gas extraction increased by 11 percent in the ministry. In the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry 4.8 million tons of coal were extracted over and above the basic plan, including a considerable quantity of coking coal. At the same time, the additional coal extraction target set for the period was somewhat underfulfilled. The ministry's plans for output sales and labor productivity growth were fulfilled by 101 percent and 100.1 percent respectively.

Among the sectors of the fuel and power complex, there was some lag in the petroleum, petroleum-refining and petrochemical sectors. These sectors failed to fulfill the 5-month plan in terms of output sales, labor productivity growth, the extraction and primary processing of oil and output of petroleum products and motor vehicle tires. Since the beginning of the year there has been a shortfall of 3.1 million tons of petroleum and gas condensate compared with the plan and the additional target. This has limited the development of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry and a number of other production facilities.

The country's machine builders have insured stable rates of increase in production and labor productivity. The production increase was 6.3 percent in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, 9 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and 7.7 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production. The above-plan output of metal-rolling equipment totaled R1.5 million, of chemical and polymer equipment R8.3 million, of equipment for the light and food industry $6.5 million, of instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment R84 million and of agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production $6.9 million.

At the same time, the production of a number of types of power industry and electrical engineering equipment, mainline freight cars, metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines is lagging behind.

Since the start of the year the national economy has failed to receive electric motors with a total capacity of 500,000 kilowatts, almost 500 mainline freight cars and R8.5 million of metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines. And the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry failed to insure the fulfillment of the plan in terms of output sales and labor productivity growth.

Overall, in January-May machine-building enterprises failed to deliver output worth a total of more than R800 million which was stipulated by the products lists of the concluded contracts and the orders issued for execution.

The ministries of ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the construction materials industry failed to insure fulfillment of the 5-month plan. Although the production growth rates in these sectors increased somewhat in May, it has not yet been possible to make up for the lag which allowed to occur from the start of the year. In January-May the national economy failed to receive 1.7 million tons of finished rolled ferrous metal products, more than 5 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 4.5 million tons of cement and a considerable quantity of pre-cast ferroconcrete, building bricks and other important output. The lag in the ore base, the low quality of the agglomerate and mix, disproportions in the development of related chemical production facilities and interruptions in the raw materials and materials supplies and in the shipment of finished output have also had an impact here.

The timber, wood-processing and pulp and paper sectors have been lagging behind month in, month out this year. In May alone these sectors' arrears in deliveries to the national economy increased by 2.8 million cubic meters of commercial timber, 1 million cubic meters of sawn timber and 39,000 tons of paper and cardboard.

In order to fulfill the annual plan targets it is necessary to increase substantially the rates of increase in output and labor productivity. It is a matter of honor for every labor collective to take all possible measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed in work in order to fulfill successfully the set plans and socialist pledges for 1979. Ministries must give effective assistance to the lagging collectives and disseminate leading workers' experience in every possible way.

The systematic [planomernyy] introduction of leading enterprises' experience will be an important condition for the successful implementation of the plan for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The initiatives of leading collectives in Moscow, Leningrad and Tyumenskaya and other oblasts which have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee testify to the great reserves for production growth and for the enhancement of efficiency and quality. In welcoming the labor achievements of Glavtyumenneftegaz's Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut drilling administrations and their new pledges, L.I. Brezhnev noted the importance of the fact that their collectives envisage achieving scheduled targets by employing advanced working methods, through the intensification of technological processes, by making fuller use of internal production reserves and by further improving the organization of socialist competition.

It is precisely this path which opens up additional opportunities for enterprise collectives to step up the rate of production and to fulfill the targets in terms of the entire package of indicators.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 22-24 JUNE

ID250400 [Editorial Report ID] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 22-24 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

22 June

Great attention is being devoted to the forthcoming grain harvest in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. The farmers face responsible tasks as the crops are not going to grow as high as usual. To prevent losses, grain and straw must be cut at a lower level. This means the combines and other harvesting machines must be adjusted for such work, and this shortcoming is to be eliminated within the next few days. (0130 GMT)

Hot weather has speeded up the ripening of grain crops in the fields of the Don area. The reaping and threshing of winter wheat, barley and peas have begun in the southern zone of Rostovskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of cereals has started in Moldavia. The mechanizers intend to thresh grain and to fully clear fields of stubble within 10-12 working days. Mass harvesting of grain has been started in Checheno-Ingushskaya Oblast. On fields just cleared of winter grain crops, secondary sowing is in progress. Over 100 harvesting and transport units are working according to the Ipatovskiy method. (0700 GMT)

Winter barley cutting was completed today in Krymskaya Oblast. The hot weather has speeded up the ripening of winter wheat by almost 2 weeks. Equipment is now being transferred to the main grain fields virtually nonstop. Grain has been cut on the first 100,000 hectares in the oblast. (1000 GMT)

23 June

Cotton has started to flower in the southern parts of Tadzhikistan. The republic's growers are doing everything they can to eliminate the slow development of the plants resulting from unfavorable spring weather. Cotton had to be resown on one-third of the total area. This year the cotton growers of Tadzhikistan have pledged to sell the state 850,000 tons of cotton. (0100 GMT)

Farms in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have started marketing grain from the new harvest. This year the republic's growers have undertaken to gather no less than 500,000 tons of grain. (0500 GMT)

New equipment for harvesting is being supplied to farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Factories have fulfilled the 6-month plan in output of various types of equipment and machines for agriculture ahead of schedule. Farmers have received 1,750 combine harvesters as well as many threshers, selectors and shockers. Grain grower of the oblast have acquired 900 trucks. (0700 GMT)

Reaping and threshing of winter wheat has started in the Kuban. There are some 2 million hectares of cereals, eared and vegetable crops to be harvested. Despite difficult weather, most of the crops in Krasnodarskiy Kray are not in bad condition. (1430 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast, 185,000 hectares of sugar beets have been dressed with mineral fertilizers. This is 97 percent of the allotted areas. The second interrow tilling has been completed, and the operation is proceeding for the third time. (1600 GMT)

Haycutting is gaining momentum in the Omsk Priirtyshye area. Thousands of machines and units have been taken into the meadows to harvest the grass, and they are operating around the clock at many farms. Omskaya Oblast has to lay in more than 6 million tons of fodder this summer. (1730 GMT)

24 June

This summer Altayskiy Kray plans to harvest more than 2 million hectares of fodder. (0230 GMT)

Farms in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have begun harvesting winter wheat. No less than 30 quintals of grain are being obtained per hectare of irrigated land. Mass cutting of fodder is underway in Gorkiyskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Kurskaya Oblast farmers are tending interrow crops. To date 75,000 hectares of corn, almost half the sown area, has been dressed. Sowing of corn in the oblast has been expanded considerably, and this summer's conditions are allowing a good crop to be grown. (0830 GMT)

Farmers in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast have begun the winter crop harvest; the first tens of thousands of hectares of grain have been cut. Farms in Khersonskaya Oblast have started the harvest; cutting of winter wheat will begin soon. In northern Kazakhstan it is very rainy for the time of year, and plants are unusually lush. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast 1 million tons of hay is to be procured by August. The oblast is trying to considerably overfulfill the original plan for haylage, silage and vitamin meal. (1130 GMT)

Mass threshing of grain has begun on all farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Overcoming unfavorable weather conditions, farmers have grown a good harvest, and have promised to deliver about 70,000 tons of grain. Farmers in Ashkabadskaya Oblast, Turkmenia, have completed the harvest of barley over an area of 28,000 hectares. Plowing and sowing units have now gone out into the fields. Fodder crops are being sown on the harvested areas. (2115 GMT)

CSA REPORTS HAY HARVESTED ON 11.5 MILLION HECTARES

LD220202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Farms in the country are laying in fodder for livestock on a large scale. As the USSR CSA has reported, on 18 June sown and natural grasses have been mown in the first hay harvest on over 11.5 million hectares. In the country as a whole about 5 million tons of hay and almost 12 million tons of alfalfa have been laid in.

BRIEFS

NEW WHEAT PLAN--A perennial wheat plant has been reared by scientists of the chief botanical garden of the USSR Academy of Sciences. On sectors of the Moscow suburban scientific experimental farm a total of 11 types of this new crop are being tested. The rearing of perennial grain is being carried out on the basis of the latest achievements of native selection, genetics and embryology. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD]